

# Regional GDP in the Central European Countries

**Data 1993-1996**

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EUROPEAN  
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THEME 1  
General  
statistics





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# **REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Negotiations with the first five countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia) that have applied for membership of the European Union (EU) have recently been started. The negotiations with the remaining five (Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak Republic) will follow later. There is a wide range of topics to be discussed, one of the most crucial ones being regional policy.

Looking at the current discussions on regional and structural policy in the European Union, a large part of the discussion on the eligibility of so-called objective 1 and 2 regions is based on statistical indicators. The most prominent example is regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita being the sole indicator for the eligibility of objective 1 regions, i.e. the regions whose development is lagging behind.

The discussion on future structural policy of the European Union requires the estimation of regional GDP per capita not only for the regions of the current EU Member States but also for the regions of the Central European Countries (CEC). These figures will indicate the regional GDP per capita level of the different regions in the CEC as well as their relative position in relation to the EU regions and to the EU average, now and in case of enlargements respectively.

Based on EU methodology, the joint efforts of the statistical services of the CEC and corresponding services of the European Commission, with support from the statistical offices of Finland, the Netherlands and Austria, achieved comparable figures between the regions of the CEC as well as with EU regions. It is planned to update the figures regularly in the same rhythm as the figures for the EU Member States.

The regional levels used in this publication have been determined according to principles similar to those used in the establishment of the NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics – the classification of the regions of the EU Member States). However, no formal agreement on the statistical regions to use for the CEC will be made before the accession of these countries to the EU. Therefore, regional classification used in this publication has no official status

## **2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 1996 AT LEVEL 2**

### **2.1 GDP per capita levels in 1996**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for the purpose of European comparisons can be measured either in ECU or in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS). If not otherwise stated, the following analysis is based on PPS figures taking into account the

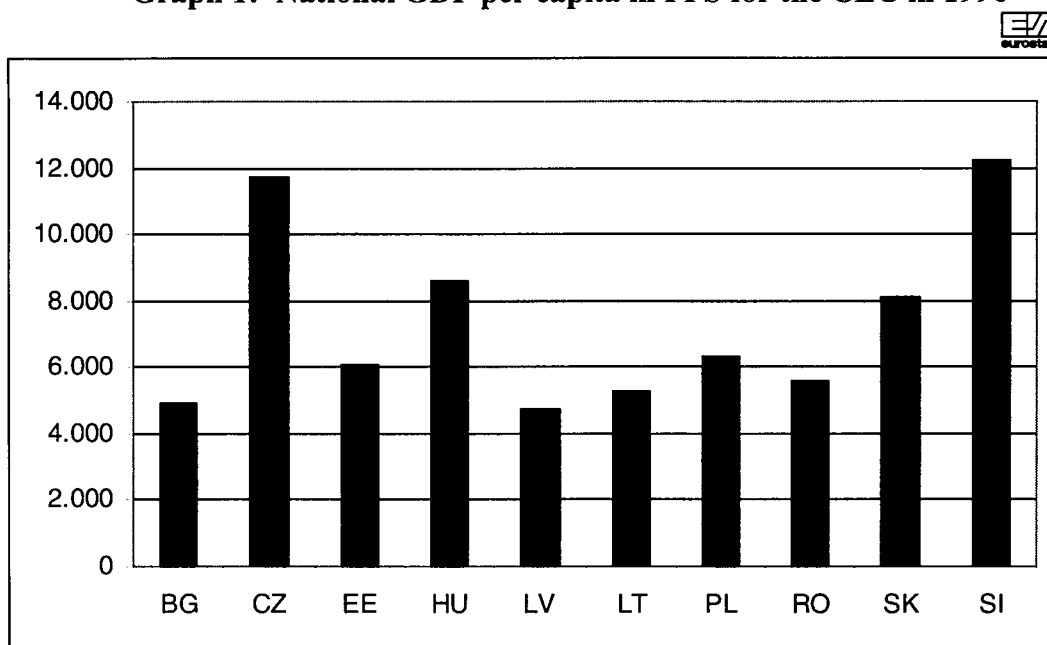


different levels of purchasing power and not just the exchange rate between the national currencies and the ECU. The reference period is 1996 except for Bulgaria and Romania (each 1995). The regional split in this chapter refers to level 2 (exception: Poland, level 3) comparable to the NUTS<sup>1</sup> 2 regions of the European Union<sup>2</sup>.

The available data show that the average GDP per capita in the Central European Countries (CEC) was some 7,000 PPS in 1996 (6,400 PPS in 1995). The corresponding GDP figure for the European Union (EU) was some 2.6 times higher (18,100 PPS in 1996 and 17,300 PPS in 1995).

Graph 1 illustrates the values of GDP per capita (in PPS) of the CEC at national level in 1996. The values ranged from some 4,700 PPS in Latvia to about 12,200 PPS in Slovenia, a ratio of 1 to 2.6.

**Graph 1: National GDP per capita in PPS for the CEC in 1996**



Looking next at the GDP per capita figures at regional level, the highest value of all CEC regions considered was estimated for Praha, the capital region of the Czech Republic<sup>3</sup> (around 21,700 PPS). Compared to the EU average of 18,100 PPS in 1996 this figure corresponds to 120 % of the EU average, and was therefore comparable to the region of Utrecht in the Netherlands.

Praha was the only region in the CEC in 1996 that had a GDP per capita figure above the EU average. The second highest GDP per capita was estimated for the capital region of the Slovak Republic, Bratislavský (17,500 PPS or 97 % of the EU average). EU regions with similar GDP per capita figures in 1996 were Niederbayern in Germany, Baleares in Spain and Norra Mellansverige and Övre Norrland in Sweden.

<sup>1</sup> Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

<sup>2</sup> Examples of NUTS 2 regions in the EU are « Regierungsbezirke » in Germany or « Regioni » in Italy.

<sup>3</sup> For more details, see table 1 and the annex

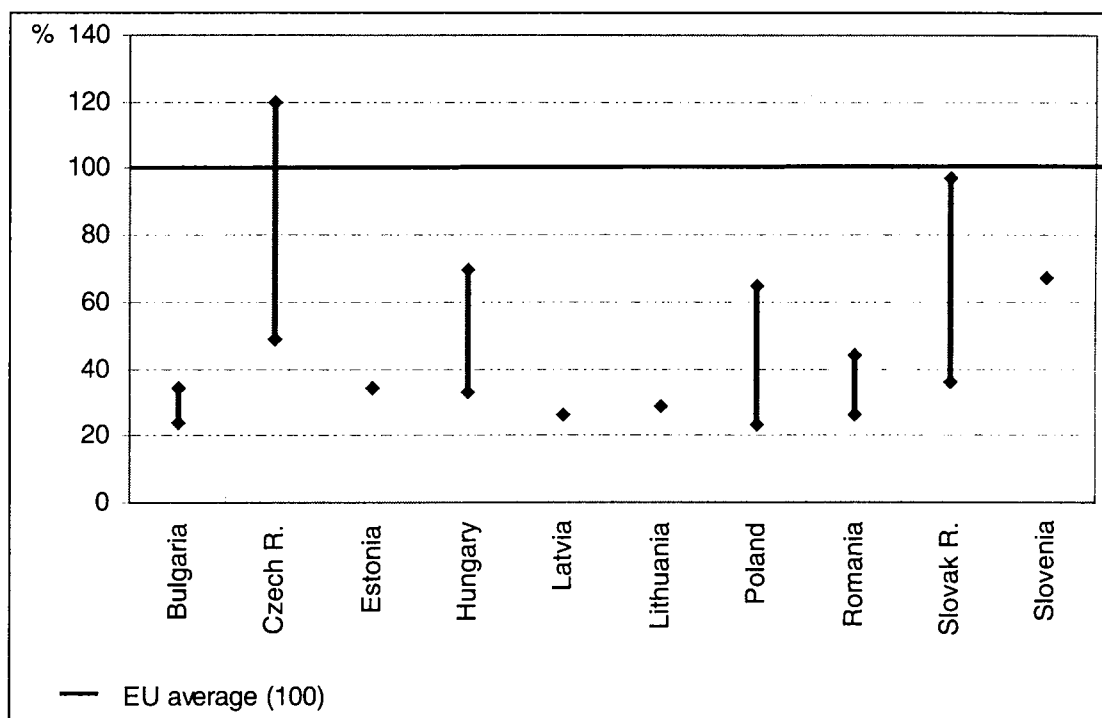
The region with the third highest value, the Hungarian region of Közép-Magyarország (12,600 PPS, 70 % of the EU average) is already clearly below the two other ones. EU regions with similar GDP per capita figures in 1996 were Puglia in Italy, Burgenland in Austria, Algarve in Portugal and Cornwall & Isles of Scilly in the United Kingdom (all 71 %). It could be noted that while the “top three” CEC performers are capital cities (Prague, Bratislava and Budapest), the comparable EU-15 regions are more mixed.

The lowest GDP per capita figures were found in five regions of Poland (level 3, as currently no level 2 is defined). The figures were between 4,100 and 4,200 PPS, equivalent to 23 % of the EU average. The lowest EU-15 figure is 44% (Ipeiros). There were altogether 34 out of the 89 regions considered with a GDP per capita below 30% of the EU average. Most of them were regions in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and also Latvia and Lithuania as whole countries. None of the EU regions had such low figures in 1996.

Comparing the highest GDP per capita figure in the CEC (some 21,700 PPS in Praha) with the lowest one (around 4,100 PPS in the Polish region of Suwalskie) gives a ratio of 1 to 5.3, indicating that the average GDP per capita in PPS in Praha was more than 5 times higher than in this Polish region.

Table 1 and graph 2 show the range of GDP per capita figures in PPS for the regions of the CEC in comparison with the EU average. They include for all countries the regions with the highest and the lowest value respectively. The region with the highest value usually is the capital region. The only exception is Bulgaria where the highest value has been estimated in 1995 for the region of Bourgas.

**Graph 2: Regional differences in GDP per capita (PPS) in the CEC at level 2 in 1996**



**Table 1: Range of values of regional per capita GDP in PPS in the CEC<sup>4</sup>**



Country	Year	Region with minimum values		Region with maximum values	
		Region	as % of EU average	Region	as % of EU average
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1995	Sofia (Oblast)	24	Bourgas	34
<b>Czech Republic</b>	1996	Stredočeský	49	Praha	120
<b>Estonia</b>	1996	<i>Eesti</i>	34	<i>Eesti</i>	34
<b>Hungary</b>	1996	Észak-Magyarország	33	Közép-Magyarország	70
<b>Latvia</b>	1996	<i>Latvija</i>	26	<i>Latvija</i>	26
<b>Lithuania</b>	1996	<i>Lietuva</i>	29	<i>Lietuva</i>	29
<b>Poland</b>	1996	Suwalskie	23	Warszawskie	65
<b>Romania</b>	1995	Nord-Est	26	Bucureşti	44
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	1996	Východné Slovensko	36	Bratislavský	97
<b>Slovenia</b>	1996	<i>Slovenija</i>	67	<i>Slovenija</i>	67

## 2.2 Differences between the CEC regions

Restricting the analysis now exclusively to the CEC, the GDP per capita value in PPS for Praha was some 310 % of the CEC average in 1996. The region with the second highest figure, Bratislavský in the Slovak Republic, equalled 250 % of the CEC average. Altogether, 23 out of the 89 regions considered exceeded the CEC average: all regions of the Czech Republic, three in Hungary (Közép-Magyarország, Nyugat-Dunántúl, Közép-Dunántúl), seven in Poland (Warszawskie, Legnickie, Katowickie, Wrocławskie, Poznańskie, Szczecińskie, Płockie), the Romanian region of Bucureşti, three in the Slovak Republic (Bratislavský, Západné Slovensko and Stredné Slovensko) and Slovenia as a whole.

<sup>4</sup> Regional breakdown at level 2 except for Poland (level 3). In the case of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia, the whole country corresponds to level 2.

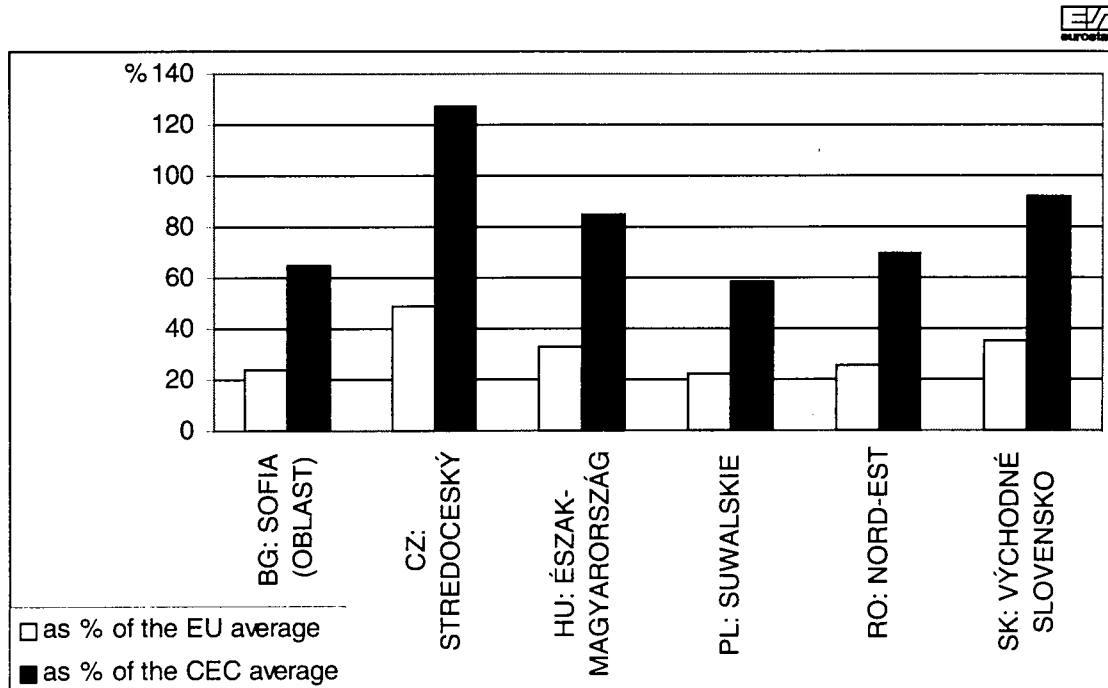


The figure for the Hungarian region of Dél-Alföld was closest to the CEC average, i.e. its GDP per capita in PPS was 100 % of the CEC average. The lowest values of GDP per capita in PPS were equal to some 60 % of the CEC average.

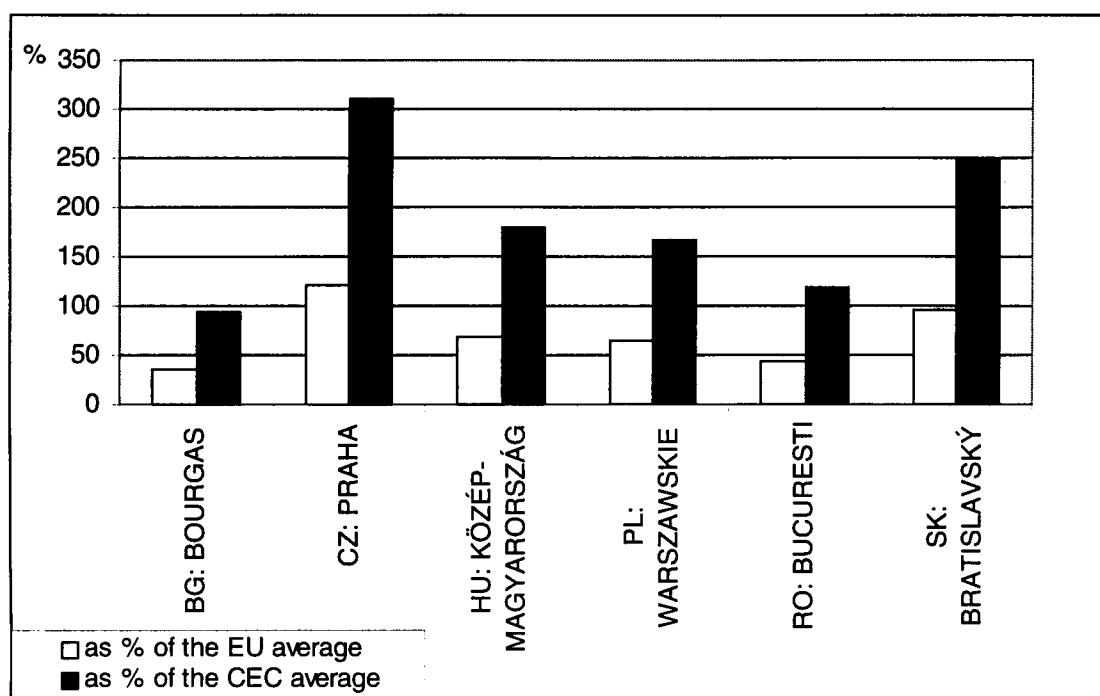
The following two graphs exclude Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia as these countries are split into regions only at level 3. Graph 3 shows for each of the six remaining countries the regions with lowest GDP per capita values (in PPS) in 1996 (1995 for Bulgaria and Romania), expressed in percent of the CEC and EU averages, graph 4 accordingly the regions with the highest values.

The most striking fact when comparing both graphs, is that the differences between the CEC is larger for the regions with the highest GDP per capita than for the regions with the lowest values. This observation is an indication of different levels of regional disparities in the six CEC.

**Graph 3: Regions of the CEC with minimum value of GDP per capita in PPS in 1996**



**Graph 4: Regions of the CEC with maximum value of GDP per capita in PPS in 1996**



### 2.3 Comparison of the regional GDP per capita distributions of the EU and the CEC

A comparison of the latest estimations of regional GDP per capita in PPS shows interesting differences, but also common ground in the distributions of the EU and the CEC regions. Referring to the EU average in 1996, the GDP per capita figure was 224 % in Inner London (United Kingdom), the EU region with the highest value, and 44 % in the Greek region of Ipeiros, the EU region with the lowest GDP per capita figure. The corresponding regions in the CEC were Praha in the Czech Republic (120 % of the EU average) and some Polish regions at level 3 with values of about 23 % of the EU average. In both cases (EU and CEC), the range is similar: about 1 to 5.

### 2.4 Effects of enlargement on the regional GDP per capita

Previous analysis showed that, in 1996, just one CEC region (Praha) showed a GDP per capita figure (in PPS) above the EU average. All other regions had values below the EU average, ranging from 97 % to 23 %. This result means, *inter alia*, that the EU average would decrease, assuming that some or all of the CEC were to join the EU under the current conditions.

The figures estimated for 1996 would have reduced the average from 18,100 PPS (EU-15) to some 15,700 PPS (EU-15 + 10 CEC). The effects at the national level are summarized in table 2, regional results are included in the annex.

**Table 2: Gross Domestic Product per capita in PPS for the EU Member States and for the Central European Countries in 1996**



Country	GDP per capita in PPS as % of	
	EU-15 average	EU-15 + 10 CEC average
Austria	112	130
Belgium	112	130
Denmark	119	138
Finland	97	112
France	104	120
Germany	108	125
Greece	68	78
Ireland	97	112
Italy	103	119
Luxembourg	169	195
Netherlands	107	123
Portugal	70	81
Spain	79	91
Sweden	101	117
United Kingdom	100	115
Bulgaria*	28	33
Czech Republic	65	75
Estonia	34	39
Hungary	47	55
Latvia	26	30
Lithuania	29	34
Poland	35	40
Romania*	32	37
Slovak Republic	45	52
Slovenia	67	78

\* Data for 1995



### 3. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT LEVEL 3

#### 3.1 Differences in GDP per capita in the regions of the Central European Countries at level 3

The degree of regional differences in GDP per capita in PPS in the CEC increases when widening the scope to level 3, comparable to the NUTS 3 regions of the European Union. Exceptions are Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, where only data at level 2 are available. Table 3 and graph 5 summarize the results. The table shows for each country the level 3 regions with the highest, the second highest, the lowest and the second lowest values of regional GDP per capita in PPS in % of the European Union average in 1996<sup>1</sup> and the graph the corresponding range.

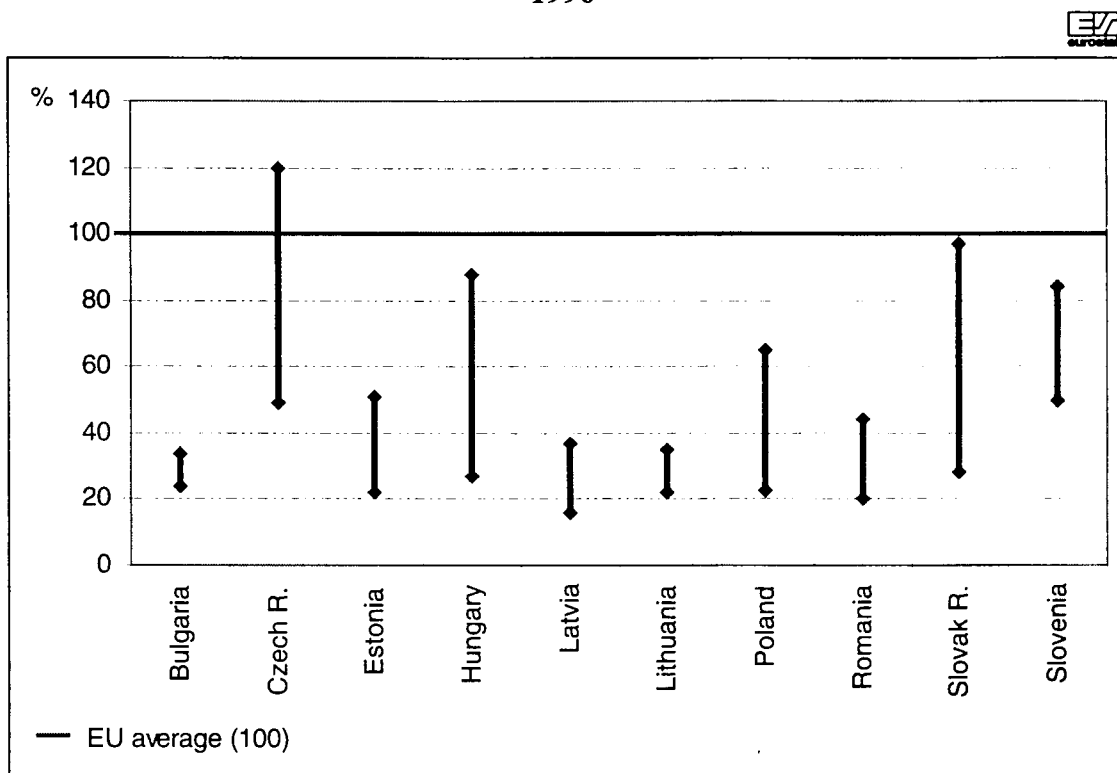
**Table 3: Range of regional GDP per capita in PPS in the CEC**



Country	Year	Regions with minimum value		Regions with maximum value	
		Region	GDP as % of EU average	Region	GDP as % of EU average
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1995	Sofia (Oblast)	24	Bourgaz	34
		Montana	25	Sofia(Grad)	31
<b>Czech Republic</b>	1996	Středočeský	49	Praha	120
		Východočeský	55	Západočeský	63
<b>Estonia</b>	1996	Kesk-Eesti	22	Põhja-Eesti	51
		Lääne-Eesti	23	Kirde-Eesti	25
<b>Hungary</b>	1996	Nógrád	27	Budapest	88
		Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	28	Győr-Moson-Sopron	52
<b>Latvia</b>	1996	Latgale	16	Riga	37
		Vidzeme	19	Kurzeme	28
<b>Lithuania</b>	1996	Tauragės	22	Vilniaus	35
		Marijampolės	23	Klaipėdos	32
<b>Poland</b>	1996	Suwalskie	23	Warszawskie	65
		Nowosądeckie	23	Legnickie	48
<b>Romania</b>	1995	Vaslui	20	București	44
		Botoșani	21	Gorj	42
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	1996	Prešovský	28	Bratislavský	97
		Trenčianský	37	Trnavský	44
<b>Slovenia</b>	1996	Pomurska	50	Osrednjeslovenska	84
		Zasavska	56	Obalno-Kraška	72

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding figures in ECU can be found in the annex

**Graph 5: Regional differences in GDP per capita (PPS) in the CEC at level 3 in 1996**



The relative regional GDP per capita differences between the two regions with the lowest figures are generally very low in all countries considered. In Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Romania, this difference is just 1 percentage point, in the other four countries slightly higher, but never more than 9 percentage points (in the Slovak Republic). The percentages themselves, however, vary strongly between the different CEC, ranging from 16 % of the EU average in the Latvian region of Latgale to 56 % in the Slovenian region of Zasavska.

The situation is clearly different when considering the highest and second highest regional GDP per capita figures. The most outstanding case in this respect is the situation in the Czech Republic. The region of Praha had the highest GDP per capita value in the country with 21,700 PPS, equal to 120 % of the EU average. The second highest GDP per capita figure was estimated for the region of Západočeský with 11,400 PPS (63 % of the EU average), just half of the value for Praha. A similar ratio could be observed for the two regions of Bratislavský and Trnavský in the Slovak Republic as well as for Põhja-Eesti and Kirde-Eesti in Estonia. At the other end of the scale were Bulgaria, Lithuania and Romania, where the differences between the highest and the second highest regional GDP per capita values were just 2 or 3 percentage points.

A more detailed analysis of the regional GDP per capita figures in PPS in the CEC at level 3 for 1996 (1995 for Bulgaria and Romania) leads to the following general results:<sup>2</sup>

- The lowest GDP per capita figures were found in three regions of Latvia (Latgale, Vidzeme, Zemgale), one region in Lithuania (Tauragės) and two regions of Romania (Botoșani, Vaslui). Their values ranged from 2,900 PPS for Latgale to around 3,900 PPS for Tauragės.
- 69 out of 167 regions considered had GDP per capita figures below 30 % of the EU average (5,300 PPS in 1996 and 5,100 PPS in 1995), mainly in Bulgaria and the Baltic countries, but also 50 % each of the regions in Poland and Romania.
- There were just 25 regions whose GDP per capita equalled or exceeded 50 % of the EU average. This group consists of all regions of Slovenia, seven regions in the Czech Republic (i.e. the whole country with the exception of the region of Středočeský), three Hungarian regions (Budapest, Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas), and the capital regions of Estonia (Põhja-Eesti), Poland (Warszawskie) and the Slovak Republic (Bratislavský).
- Only four regions of the CEC had GDP per capita (in PPS) figures above 75 % of the EU average: one region in Slovenia (Osrednjeslovenska) and the capital regions of Hungary (Budapest), the Slovak Republic (Bratislavský) and the Czech Republic (Praha).

When using the CEC average (6,400 PPS in 1995 and 7,000 PPS in 1996) instead as basis the core results are that:

- 121 out of 167 CEC regions considered had GDP per capita (in PPS) values below the CEC average.
- the GDP per capita value of a further 46 regions were above 100 % of the CEC, including mainly regions in the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

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<sup>2</sup> For details, see annex



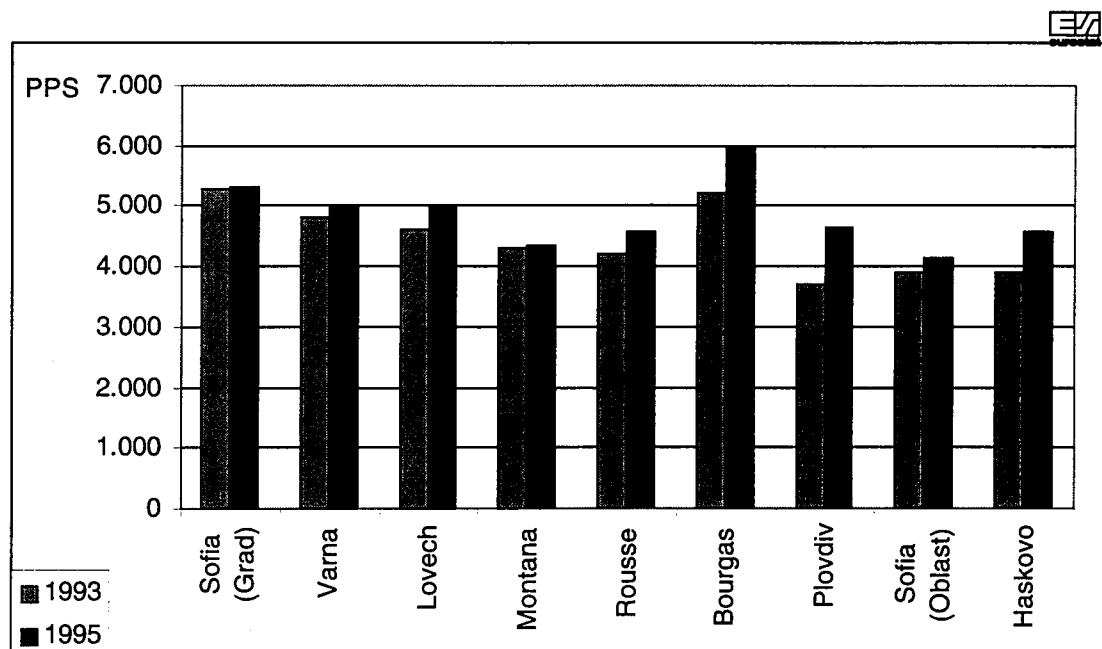
### 3.2 Bulgaria: just ten percentage point difference between the lowest and the highest GDP per capita value in 1995<sup>3</sup>

The GDP of Bulgaria was 40,805 million PPS or 10,019 million ECU in 1995. These amounts accounted for some 6 % of the total CEC GDP in PPS and some 4 % of the total GDP in ECU. The corresponding figures for 1993 were 37,550 million PPS and 9,229 million ECU respectively.

At national level, GDP per capita in PPS was some 4,900 PPS in 1995, ranging at regional level from 4,100 PPS for the region of Sofia (Oblast) to around 6,000 PPS for the region of Bourgas, i.e. from 24 % to 34 % of the EU average in 1995. The results indicate that per capita production is fairly equally distributed across the Bulgarian level 2 regions. A comparison with the situation in 1993 shows that the relative situation in some regions improved (increase up to 4 percentage points in the region of Plovdiv), whereas GDP per capita in other regions increased underproportionally, leading to a lower figure in % of the EU average (up to – 2 percentage points in the region of Montana).

Graph 6 illustrates the absolute GDP per capita in PPS figures of the regions of Bulgaria in 1993 and 1995.

**Graph 6: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Bulgaria in 1993 and 1995**



<sup>3</sup> The basic figures are included in the annex

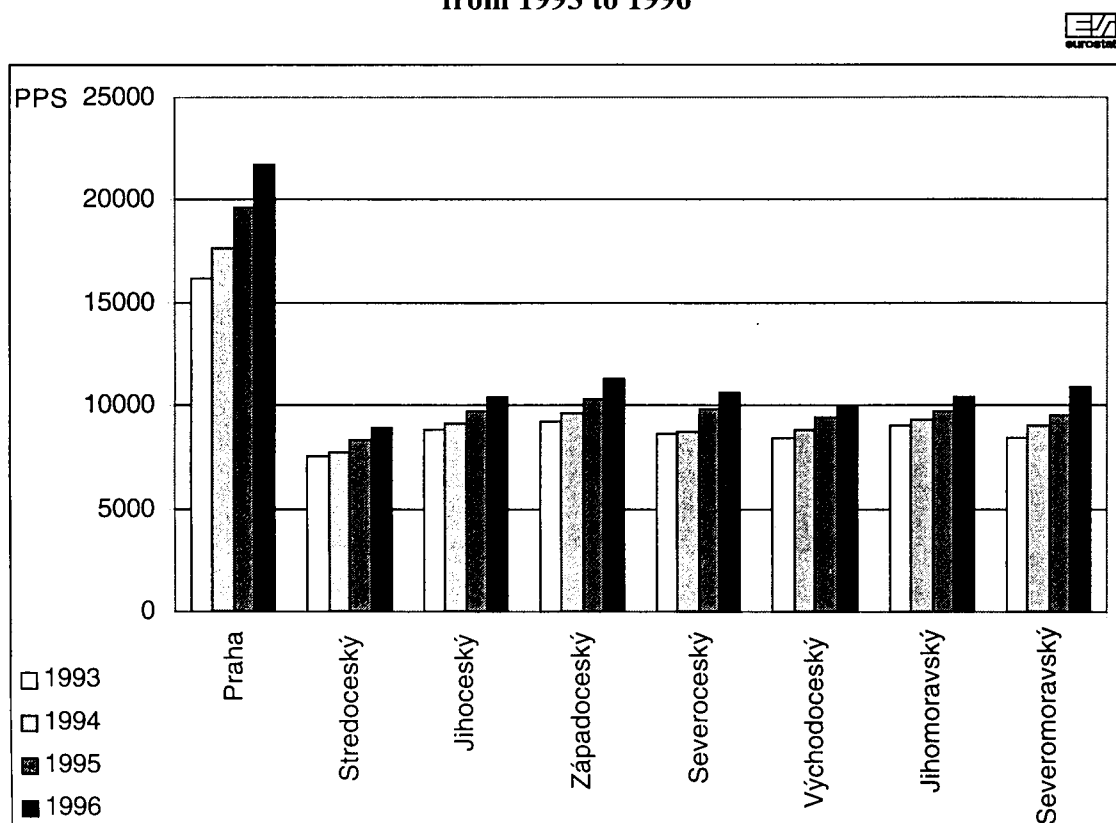
### 3.3 Czech Republic: even the lowest regional GDP per capita figure was almost 50 % of the EU average in 1996

In 1996, the GDP of the Czech Republic was 120,772 million PPS (around 16 % of the total CEC GDP in PPS), equal to 44,478 million ECU (some 17 % of the total CEC GDP in ECU). These shares were constant since 1993 showing that the relative position of the Czech Republic in the CEC remained stable in terms of GDP.

Relating the overall GDP figure to the total population leads to a GDP per capita figure of 11,700 PPS at national level in 1996 which is 65 % of the EU average of this year. Looking at the regional level 2, the regional GDP per capita figures of this year ranged from 49 % of the EU average in the region of Středočeský to 63 % in the region of Západočeský, excluding the outstanding position of the region of Praha with 120 % of the EU average. The corresponding figures two years before were 47 % for the region with the lowest value and 58 % for the region with the highest value, again excluding the region of Praha from the analysis.

Graph 7 summarizes the development of the GDP per capita figures in PPS for the regions of the Czech Republic from 1993 to 1996.

**Graph 7: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of the Czech Republic from 1993 to 1996**



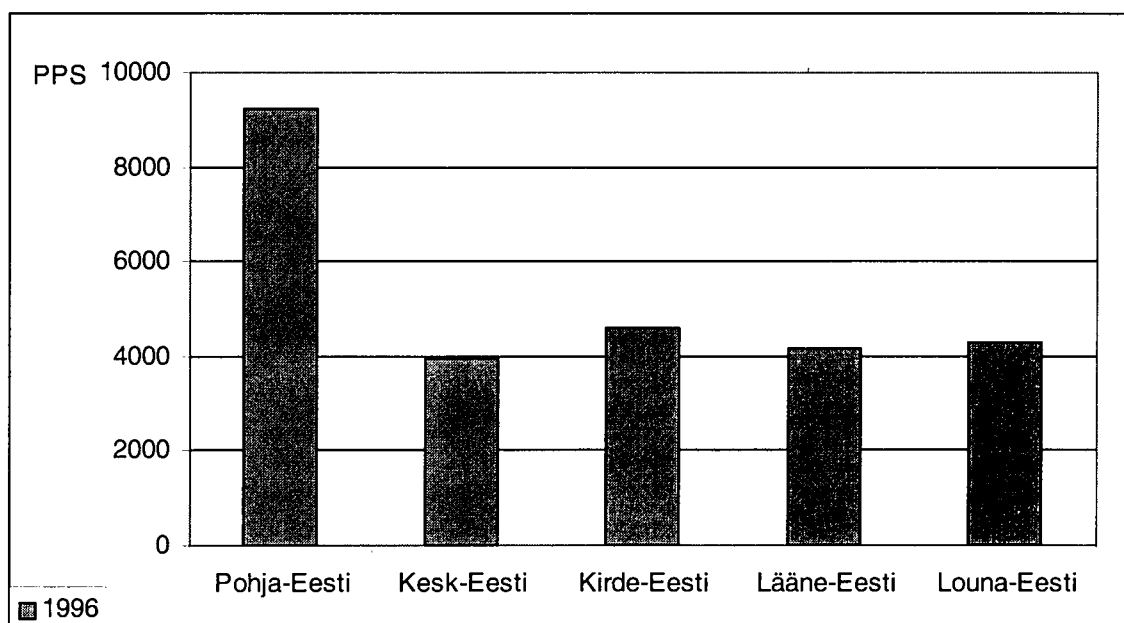
### 3.4 Estonia: only one region with a GDP per capita above 50 % of the EU average in 1996

The total GDP of Estonia was some 9,000 million PPS or 3,432 million ECU in 1996, accounting for a mere one percent of the total GDP of all CEC in PPS as well as in ECU. This amount corresponds to a GDP per capita figure of some 6,100 PPS which equals 34 % of the EU average in 1996.

Estonia is in this exercise split into only 5 regions. Four of these five regions had fairly similar GDP per capita figures ranging from 4,000 PPS (22 % of the EU average) in the region of Kesk-Eesti to around 4,600 PPS (25 % of the EU average) in the region of Kirde-Eesti. The capital region, however, again had an outstanding position with 9,200 PPS which was slightly more than 50 % of the EU average of this year.

Graph 8 summarizes the regional GDP per capita in PPS differences in Estonia in 1996.

**Graph 8: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Estonia in 1996**



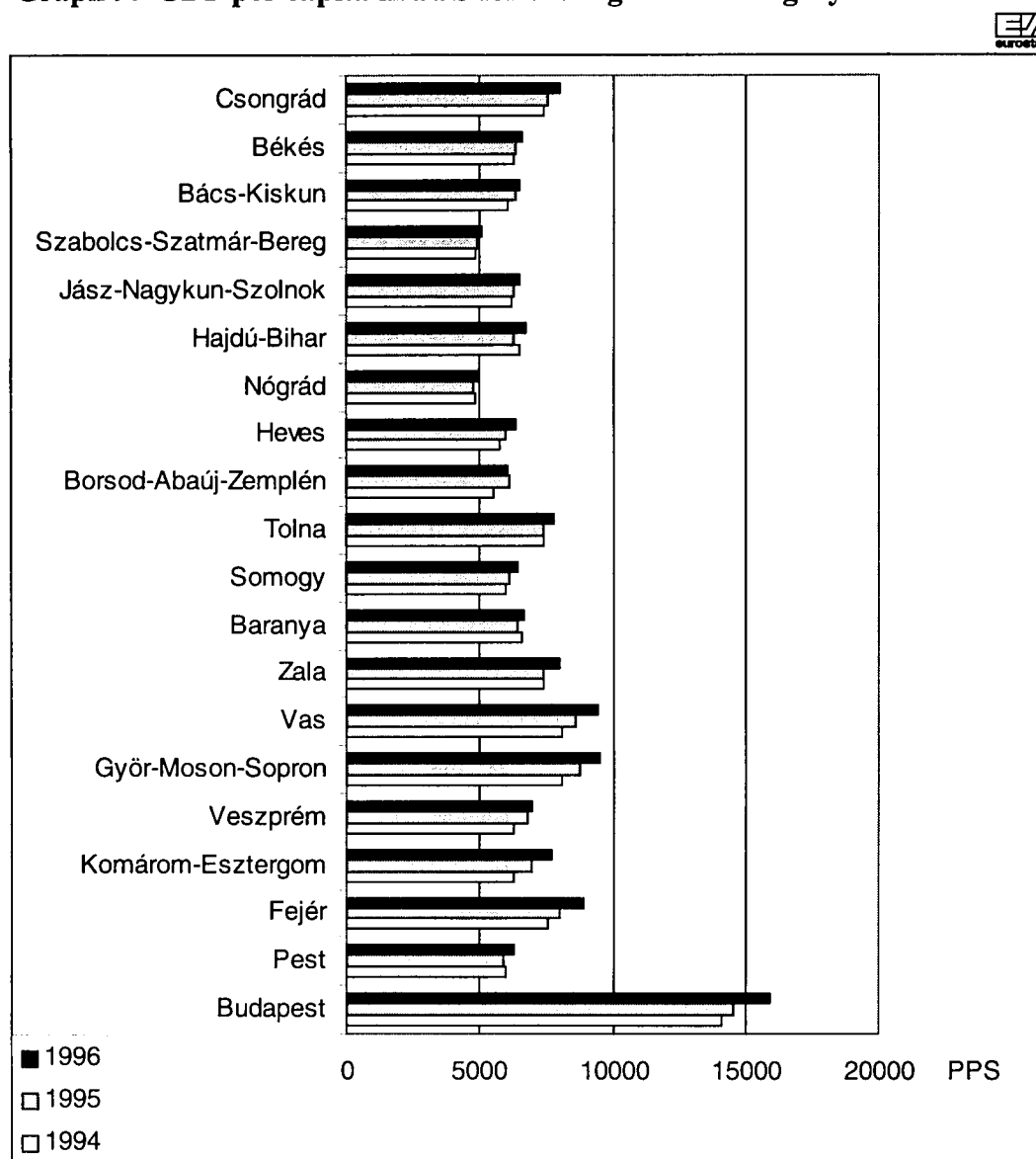
### 3.5 Hungary: greater heterogeneity of regional GDP per capita than in other CEC

The value of the national GDP of Hungary increased from about 80,355 million PPS in 1994 to 87,553 million PPS in 1996. The corresponding figures in ECU were 32,187 million in 1994 and 35,583 million in 1996. The share of the Hungarian GDP in PPS in the total CEC GDP amounted to around 12 % in all years considered.

Comparing it with the EU average of 1996, the national GDP per capita figure of Hungary of 8,600 PPS equals 47 %. Looking at regional differences the GDP per

capita figures ranged from 27 % in the region of Nógrád to some 88 % in Budapest, the capital region of Hungary, in 1996. The difference of 61 percentage points between the highest and the lowest GDP per capita figures is fairly large compared to other CEC, excluding cases like the Czech Republic with a strongly dominating capital region and all other regions being more or less at the same level. Altogether, three Hungarian regions had GDP per capita figures above 50 % of the EU average: Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas and Budapest. The values of all other regions were below 50 % of the EU average<sup>4</sup>.

**Graph 9: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Hungary from 1994 to 1996**



Graph 9 shows the values of GDP per capita (in PPS) for the Hungarian regions from 1994 to 1996. The comparison between the three years indicate that the per capita development in production is fairly strong in some of the Hungarian regions. An outstanding example is the development in Budapest, where the GDP per capita figure relative to the EU average increased by 4 percentage points from 1995 to 1996.

<sup>4</sup> For more details, see the annex

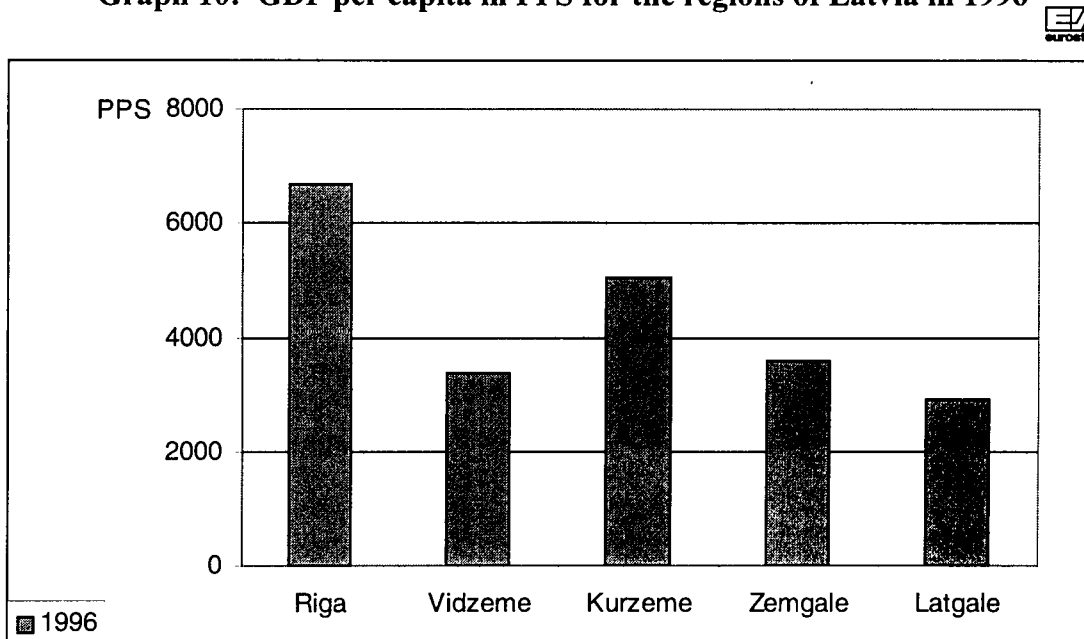
### 3.6 Latvia: fairly strong regional differences in GDP per capita at relatively low level

Looking again first at the absolute national figure, the total value of GDP of Latvia amounted to around 11,601 million PPS or 4,047 million ECU in 1996. These figures equal some 1.5 % of the total GDP of all CEC in this year.

The GDP per capita figure for Latvia as a whole, 4,700 PPS, corresponded in 1996 to 26 % of the EU average. Regional GDP per capita of the 5 regions at level 3 considered ranged from 2,900 PPS in the region of Latgal (16 % of the EU average) to some 6,700 PPS in the region of Riga (37 % of the EU average). The values for the other three regions were between 19 % and 28 % of the EU average, indicating that no one region dominates, as is the case in other CEC.

Graph 10 shows the values of GDP per capita (in PPS) for the five regions of Latvia in 1996.

**Graph 10: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Latvia in 1996**



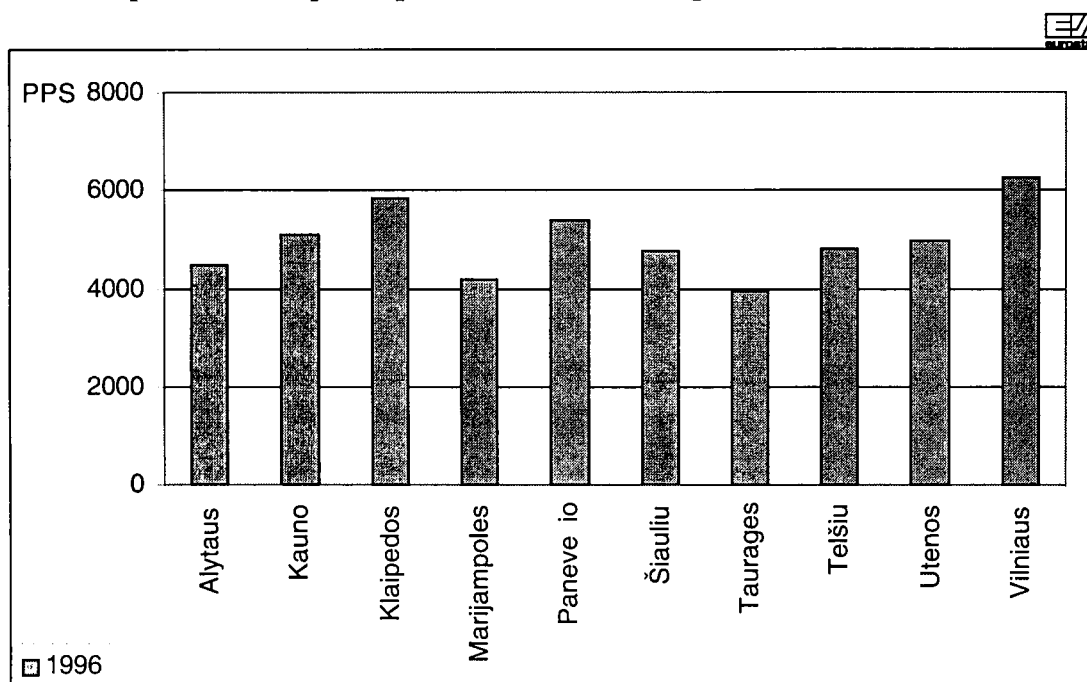
### 3.7 Lithuania: fairly equal regional distribution of GDP per capita

Lithuania's GDP totalled 19,655 million PPS or 6,299 million ECU in 1996, some 2.5 % of the total CEC GDP. It was more than double the GDP of Estonia and about half of the value estimated for Bulgaria in 1995.

The national GDP per capita figure in 1996, 5,300 PPS, equalled 29 % of the EU average. The range of the regional GDP per capita figures at level 3 was between 22 % of the EU average in the region of Taurages and 35 % of the EU average in the capital region of Vilniaus. The corresponding figures in the other regions varied between 23 and 32 % of the EU average, indicating that the regional distribution of GDP per capita is not characterized by any dominating region. On the contrary, the values are fairly evenly spread across the 10 regions considered.

Graph 11 shows the regional GDP per capita in PPS figures for the regions in Lithuania in 1996.

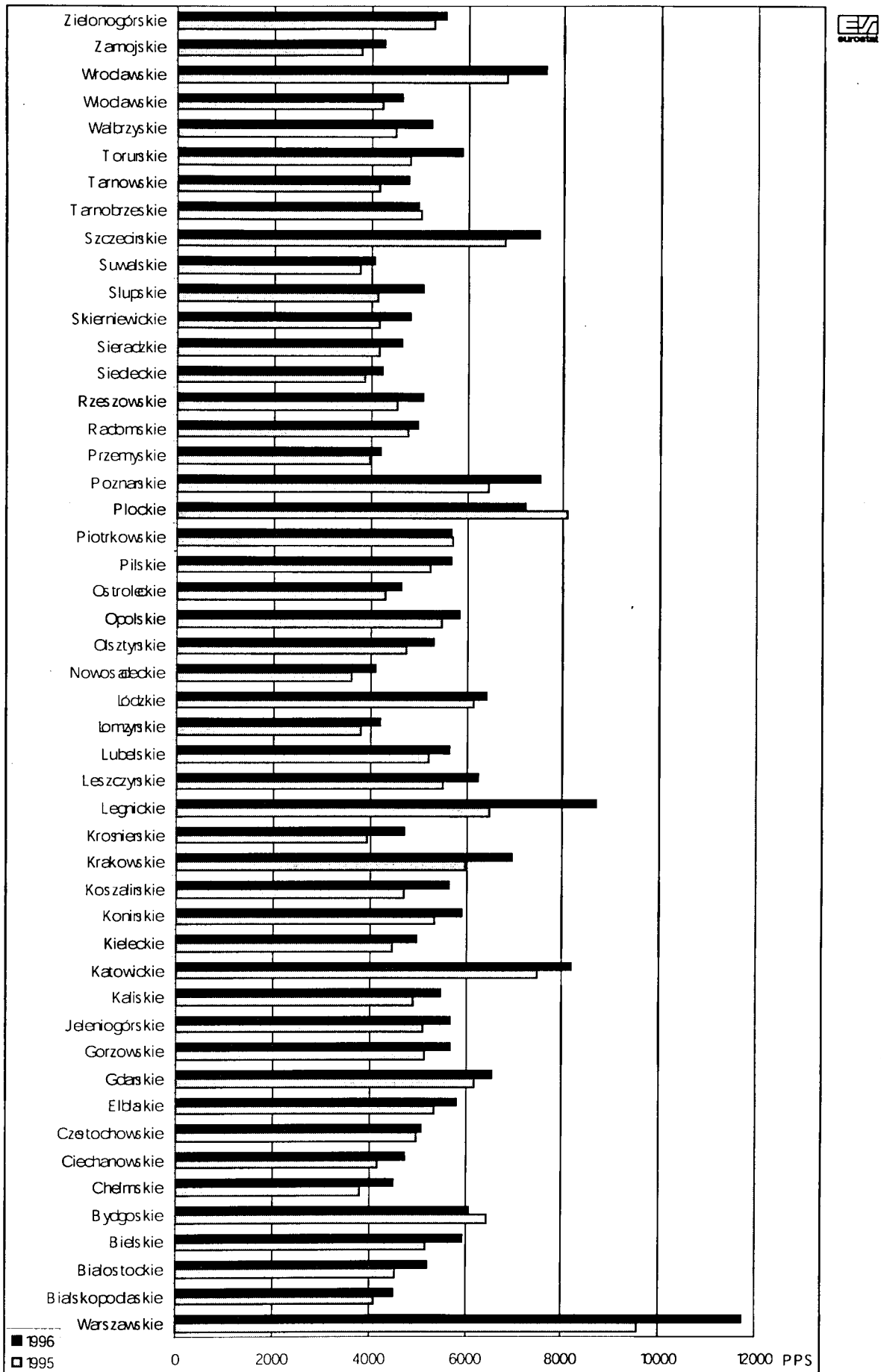
**Graph 11: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Lithuania in 1996**



### 3.8 Poland: considerable increases of regional GDP per capita from 1995 to 1996 in some voivodships

The GDP of Poland is in absolute terms higher than in all other CEC considered. It equalled 245,145 million PPS (106,032 million ECU) in 1996, or around 33 % of the total CEC GDP in PPS. Just two out of the 49 Polish regions encompassed 25 % of the national GDP, Katowickie and the capital region of Warszawskie. The share of the other regions ranged from 1 % to 4 % in 1996.

**Graph 12: GDP per capita in PPS for the voivodships of Poland in 1995 and 1996**



Regional GDP per capita figures in PPS in 1995 and 1996 are illustrated in graph 12. Looking at the figures of 1996, they varied between 4,100 PPS in the regions of Suwalskie and Nowosądeckie (23 % of the EU average) and 11,700 PPS in the capital region of Warszawskie (65 % of the EU average). The national average was some 6,300 PPS, equal to 35 % of the EU average.

The ranking in 1995 was almost the same, but at a lower level. The most striking result in this respect is the increase of the GDP per capita in the capital region from 9,600 PPS to 11,700 PPS, equal to an increase of 10 percentage points from 55 % to 65 % of the corresponding EU average. A similar increase was observed for the voivodship of Legnickie (48 % of the EU average in 1996). The GDP per capita rose in 46 out of the 49 voivodships, in many cases overproportionally which led to an increase of their GDP per capita figures in % of the EU average. As a consequence, the number of voivodships with a regional GDP per capita figure in PPS of 40 % or above of the EU average increased from three (Warszawskie (55 %), Płockie (47 %), Katowickie (43 %)) to seven (Warszawskie (65 %), Legnickie (48 %), Katowickie (45 %), Wrocławskie and Poznańskie (42 %), Szczecińskie (41 %), Płockie (40%)) just within one year.

### **3.9 Romania: no region with a GDP per capita figure in PPS above 50 % of the EU average**

The GDP of Romania amounted for 109,159 million PPS in 1993, 116,510 million PPS in 1994 and 126,122 million PPS in 1995. The corresponding figures in ECU were 22,618 million ECU in 1993, 25,246 million ECU in 1994 and 27,063 million ECU in 1995. A comparison of these figures with the national GDP of the other CEC shows that Romania's GDP equalled some 18 % in terms of PPS, but only 12 % in terms of ECU.

Romania's GDP per capita figure in 1995, 5,600 PPS, was 32 % of the EU average. The regional differences were significantly though not extreme as in some other CEC. The region with the lowest GDP per capita figure at level 3 was Vaslui with 3,500 PPS (20 % of the EU average), the region with the highest value was București, the capital region (7,600 PPS or 44 % of the EU average). The ratio between both figures was 1 to 2.2, indicating that the GDP per capita in București was some 2.2 times higher than in Vaslui. Only four out of the 41 Romanian regions had GDP per capita figures above 40 % of the EU average in 1995<sup>2</sup>.

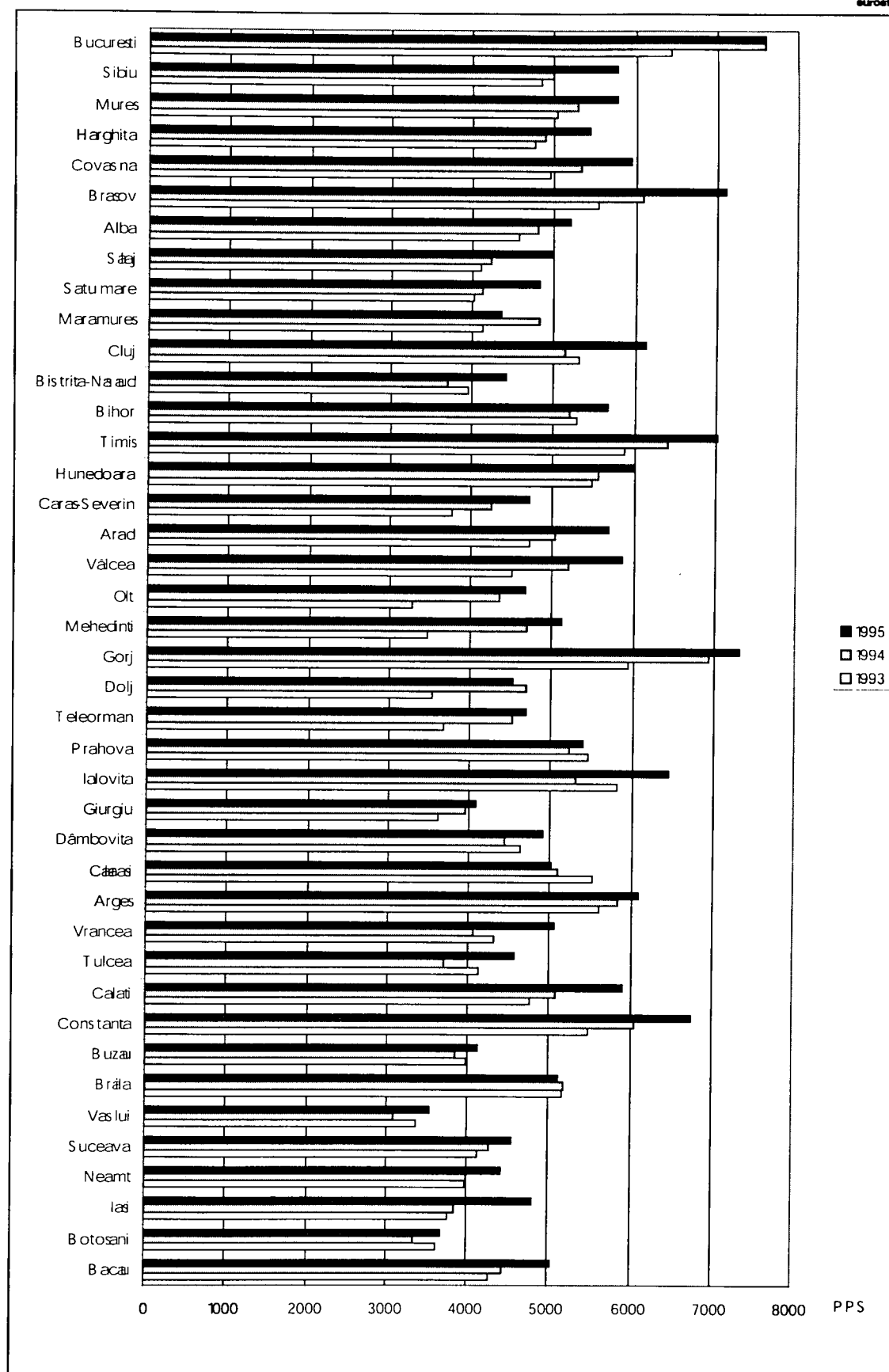
Graph 13 illustrates the regional GDP per capita in PPS figures in Romania for the period 1993 to 1995.

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<sup>2</sup> Romania currently has 42 regions at level 3 but, for lack of data, the figures for the region of Ilfov are combined with those of the region of București.



**Graph 13: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Romania from 1993 to 1995**



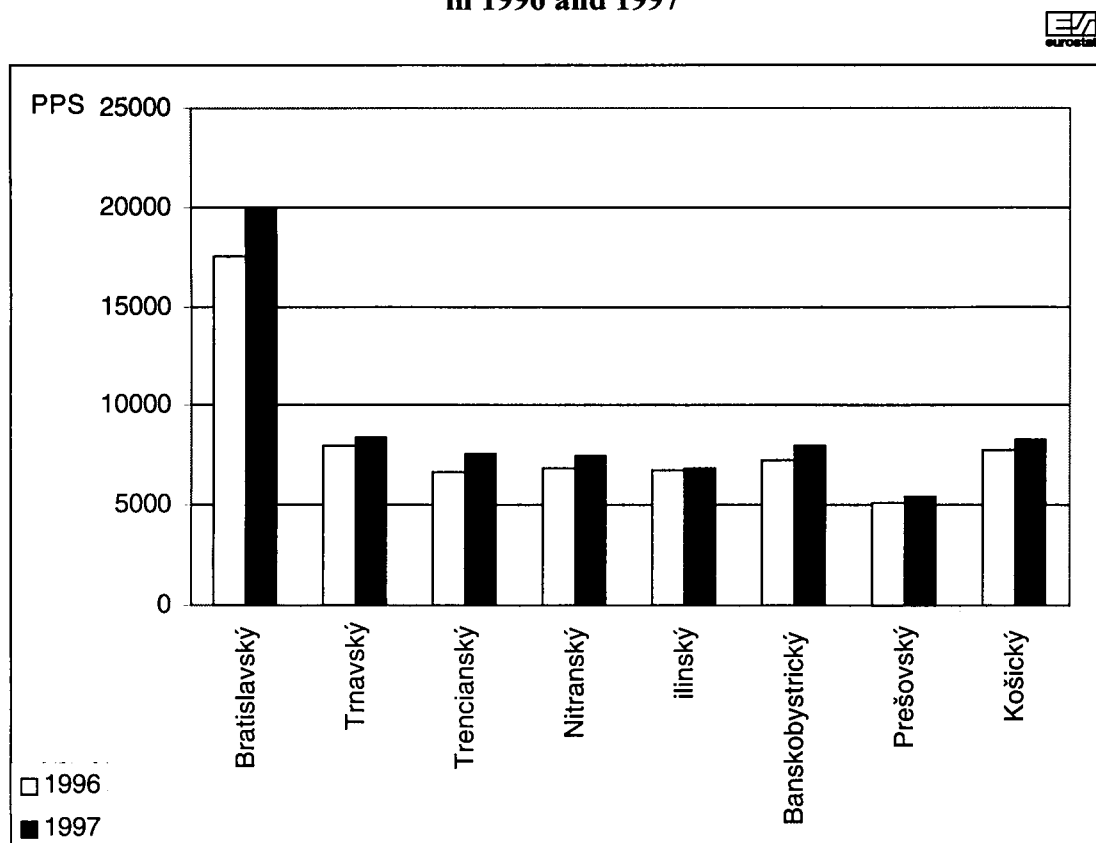
### 3.10 Slovak Republic: homogeneous regional GDP per capita distribution with the exception of the region of Bratislavský

The GDP of the Slovak Republic totalled 43,515 million PPS (14,619 million ECU) in 1996. Its share of the total CEC GDP was around 6 % in 1996.

Compared to the national average of 8,100 PPS, the GDP per capita figure of the region of Bratislavský had an outstanding position in 1996 (17,500 PPS or 97 % of the EU average) as well as in 1997 (19,900 PPS or 105 % of the 1997 EU average). The GDP per capita figures of the other regions ranged in contrast from around 30 % to some 45 % of the EU average, indicating a fairly equal distribution of the remaining seven regions.

Graph 14 shows the GDP per capita figures in PPS for the regions of the Slovak Republic in 1996 and 1997.

**Graph 14: GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of the Slovak Republic in 1996 and 1997**

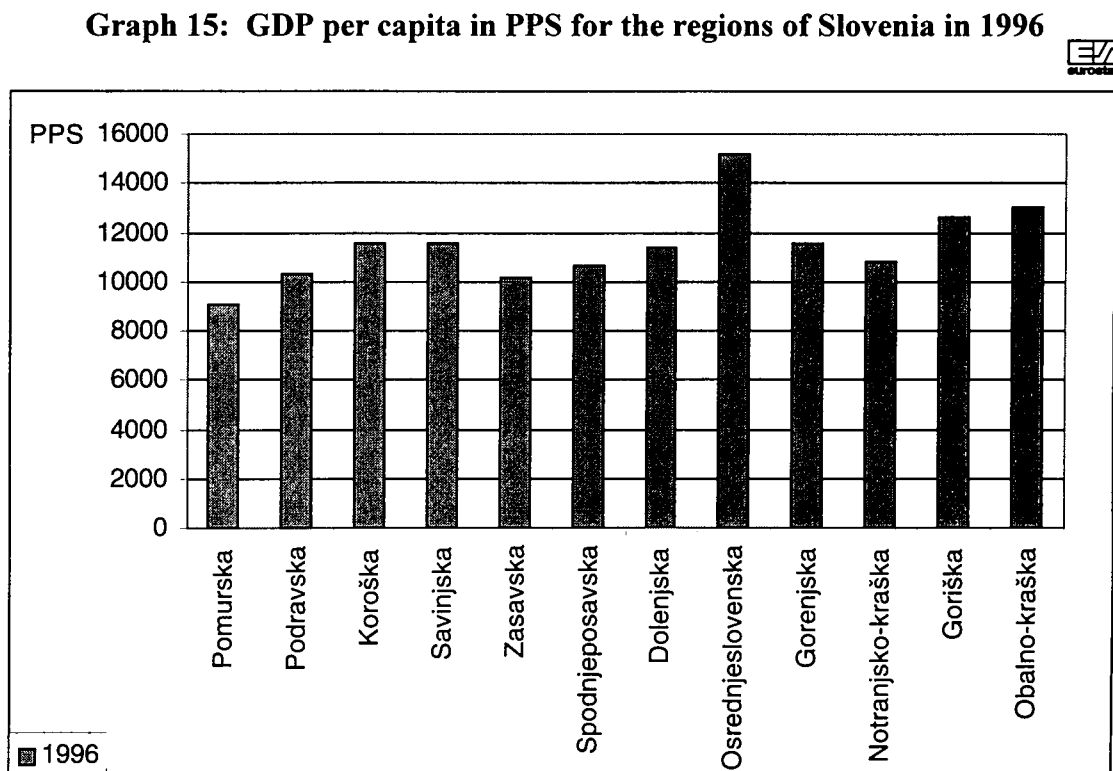


### 3.11 Slovenia: fairly equal distribution of regional GDP per capita with all values above 50 % of the EU average in 1996

The national GDP of Slovenia was 24,240 million PPS or 14,860 million ECU in 1996. These amounts equalled around 3 % of the total CEC GDP in PPS and some 5.6 % in terms of ECU.

Taking the population into account, the national GDP per capita figure in 1996, 12,200 PPS, was higher than any other CEC national value. It corresponded to 67 % of the EU average. The regional figures ranged from 9,100 PPS (50 % of the EU average) in the region of Pomurska to 15,100 PPS (84 % of the EU average) in the region of Osrednjeslovenska. The value of this last region clearly exceeds the figures of the other regions though the dominance is not that strong as the dominance of the capital regions for example in the Czech or Slovak Republics. The GDP per capita figures of the other Slovenian regions were all between 10,100 PPS and 13,100 PPS, or between 56 % and 72 % of the EU average.

Graph 15 illustrates the values of GDP per capita in PPS for the regions of Slovenia in 1996.



## 4. METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

### 4.1. Methodology used and harmonized estimation procedure

The data presented in this publication were basically supplied by the Central European Countries (CEC) to Eurostat in September 1998 with corrections up to the end of January 1999.

This publication includes for the first time regional data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population and GDP per capita. Estimates of regional GDP in ECU and Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)<sup>1</sup> are based on national GDP data provided by Eurostat's unit dealing with national accounts and regional Gross Value Added figures (GVA) at national currency provided by the CEC. National GDP figures in PPS or ECU for each country are split at regional level according to the regional structure of GVA.

The methodology used to estimate regional Gross Value Added is based on the European System of National Accounts (ESA 1995), especially on chapter XIII ("Regional accounts"), and on the corresponding Eurostat document "Regional accounts methods: Gross value-added and gross fixed capital formation by activity". Nevertheless, each country has its own methodology and uses different methods for the regionalisation of GVA (top-down, bottom-up, pseudo-bottom-up method). The basic methodological approaches are:

- a) Bulgaria: a wide range of methods were used to obtain GVA by region, depending on the branch; the basic indicator in case of the top-down approach was the number of employees or the amount of wages and salaries; the regionalization of GVA was done at producer's prices;
- b) Czech Republic: the top-down method was used exclusively; the key for the allocation of GVA to regions was wages and salaries; the valuation of GVA was done at basic prices;
- c) Estonia: mixed methods were used with some concentration on the top-down approach; the basic indicator in case of the top-down method was wages and salaries;
- d) Hungary: a wide range of methods were used to obtain GVA by region, depending on the branch; the valuation of GVA was done at basic prices;

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<sup>1</sup> Purchasing Power Standard is the artificial currency of Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). PPP calculations are based on major price surveys covering a basket of goods and services which are both comparable and representative for the countries included in the comparison. PPS eliminates the effects of different price levels from one country to another.

- e) Latvia: a wide range of methods were used to obtain GVA by region, depending on the branch; the basic indicator in case of the top-down method was the number of employees; the valuation of GVA was done at basic prices;
- f) Lithuania: the top-down method was used exclusively; the key for the allocation of GVA to regions was wages and salaries; the valuation of GVA was done at basic prices;
- g) Poland: a wide range of methods were used with some concentration on the bottom-up approach using data for local kind-of-activity units; the valuation of GVA was done at basic prices, the calculation of GVA does not include FISIM<sup>2</sup>, i.e. gross output and intermediate consumption are calculated including FISIM;
- h) Romania: a wide range of methods were used; the basic indicator in case of the top-down approach was wages and salaries; the regionalization of GVA was done at basic prices;
- i) Slovak Republic: a wide range of methods were used to obtain GVA by region, depending on the branch; the basic indicator in case of the top-down approach was wages and salaries; the regionalization of GVA was done at basic prices;
- j) Slovenia: the top-down method was used exclusively; the basic indicators for the allocation of GVA to regions were numbers of employees and average wages and salaries.

The CEC data are not yet fully in line with EU standards, i.e. particularly due to the weakness of CEC basic statistics and further needs for methodological improvements. The overall quality of the data, however, already makes reasonable comparisons between the CEC and with the EU Member States possible.

## 4.2 Reference period

The following table summarizes the reference periods of the available data by country:

<i>Country</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	
Bulgaria	X		X			
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X		
Estonia				X		
Hungary		X	X	X		
Latvia				X		
Lithuania				X		
Poland			X	X		
Romania	X	X	X			
Slovak Republic				X	X	
Slovenia				X		

X – for this year the data are presented

<sup>2</sup> Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

### 4.3 Regional breakdown

The results of national accounts are usually broken down into level 2 and/or level 3 statistical regions for the Central European Countries. These regional levels have been determined according to the principles similar to those used in the establishment of the NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics), the classification of the regions of the European Union Member States. The different regional levels used in this exercise are the following<sup>3</sup>:



<b>Country</b>	<b>Level II</b>	<b>Level III</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	OBLASTI (9)	GRUPI OBLASTI (28)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	KRAJE (8)	To be defined
<b>Estonia</b>	EESTI	GROUPS OF MAAKOND (5)
<b>Hungary</b>	TERVEZESI- STATISZTIKAI REGIO (7)	MEGYEK + BUDAPEST (20)
<b>Latvia</b>	LATVIJA	REGIONS (5)
<b>Lithuania</b>	LIETUVA	APSKRITIS (10)
<b>Poland</b>	<i>to be defined</i>	VOIVODSHIPS (49)
<b>Romania</b>	REGIONS (8)	JUDET + BUCURESTI (42)
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	ZOSKUPENIA KRAJOV (4)	KRAJE (8)
<b>Slovenia</b>	SLOVENIJA	STATISTICNE REGIJE (12)

It should be kept in mind that the regional breakdown presented in the above table is in several countries under revision. Decisions on differing breakdown have already been taken in some countries like the Czech Republic or are in preparation like in Poland.

<sup>3</sup> The number in brackets refers to the number of regions at the level concerned.

## **ANNEXES**

## **Explanatory notes**

Presenting figures of Gross Domestic Product per capita in PPS are rounded to 100 PPS.

When analysing the tables, the reader should bear in mind the following:

- ❑ because of the particular way in which PPS are worked out (annex B), the sum of GDP values in PPS for all regions does not tally with the corresponding value for EU-15 Member States;
- ❑ the current rules for compiling national accounts mean that values for France's overseas departments are excluded from the sums for France and the European Union;
- ❑ Member States are shown in bold capitals in annex B, NUTS 1 regions in capitals and NUTS 2 in normal typeface;
- ❑ Central Europeans Countries are shown in bold capitals in annexes A and B, regions at level 2 in normal typeface and regions at level 3 in italics;
- ❑ the figures for the Romanian region of Ilfov (regional level 3) are combined with those of the region of Bucureşti.



**Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the Central European Countries in 1993**



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<b>BALGARIJA</b>	<b>8472</b>	<b>9229</b>	<b>37550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>28</b>	:
Sofia (Grad)	1189	1540	6265	17	5300	33	:
Varna	915	1078	4387	12	4800	30	:
Lovech	1013	1154	4694	12	4600	29	:
Montana	628	662	2692	7	4300	27	:
Rousse	767	784	3191	8	4200	26	:
Bourgas	851	1083	4407	12	5200	33	:
Plovdiv	1221	1114	4533	12	3700	23	:
Sofia (Oblast)	983	937	3810	10	3900	24	:
Haskovo	905	878	3572	10	3900	25	:
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>10331</b>	<b>29412</b>	<b>97777</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9500</b>	<b>59</b>	:
Praha	1218	5907	19636	20	16100	101	:
Středočeský	1109	2528	8405	9	7600	48	:
Jihočeský	700	1855	6167	6	8800	55	:
Západočeský	861	2400	7979	8	9300	58	:
Severočeský	1178	3047	10128	10	8600	54	:
Východočeský	1237	3137	10430	11	8400	53	:
Jihomoravský	2057	5560	18485	19	9000	56	:
Severomoravský	1971	4978	16548	17	8400	53	:
<b>ROMÂNIA</b>	<b>22755</b>	<b>22618</b>	<b>109159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>30</b>	:
Nord-Est	3771	3048	14710	13	3900	24	:
<i>Bacău</i>	741	656	3167	3	4300	27	:
<i>Botoșani</i>	463	348	1678	2	3600	23	:
<i>Iasi</i>	812	634	3059	3	3800	24	:
<i>Neamț</i>	583	482	2325	2	4000	25	:
<i>Suceava</i>	706	605	2919	3	4100	26	:
<i>Vaslui</i>	464	324	1562	1	3400	21	:
Sud-Est	2960	2910	14046	13	4700	30	:
<i>Brăila</i>	393	421	2033	2	5200	32	:
<i>Buzău</i>	516	426	2056	2	4000	25	:
<i>Constanța</i>	745	847	4087	4	5500	34	:
<i>Galați</i>	641	632	3048	3	4800	30	:
<i>Tulcea</i>	270	231	1114	1	4100	26	:
<i>Vrancea</i>	395	354	1709	2	4300	27	:
Sud	3546	3669	17708	16	5000	31	:
<i>Argeș</i>	680	790	3812	3	5600	35	:
<i>Călărași</i>	338	387	1867	2	5500	35	:
<i>Dâmbovița</i>	559	537	2594	2	4600	29	:
<i>Giurgiu</i>	308	230	1111	1	3600	23	:
<i>Ialomița</i>	305	368	1774	2	5800	36	:
<i>Prahova</i>	876	990	4780	4	5500	34	:
<i>Teleorman</i>	481	367	1771	2	3700	23	:
Sud-Vest	2449	2047	9878	9	4000	25	:
<i>Dolj</i>	760	556	2682	2	3500	22	:
<i>Gorj</i>	396	487	2352	2	5900	37	:
<i>Mehedinți</i>	332	239	1153	1	3500	22	:
<i>Olt</i>	523	355	1714	2	3300	21	:

Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Vâlcea</i>	439	410	1977	2	4500	28	:
<i>Vest</i>	2095	2228	10751	10	5100	32	:
<i>Arad</i>	485	474	2285	2	4700	30	:
<i>Caraş-Severin</i>	373	292	1408	1	3800	24	:
<i>Hunedoara</i>	548	623	3005	3	5500	34	:
<i>Timiş</i>	689	840	4053	4	5900	37	:
<i>Nord-Vest</i>	2899	2792	13476	12	4600	29	:
<i>Bihor</i>	636	698	3368	3	5300	33	:
<i>Bistriţa-Năsăud</i>	329	270	1301	1	4000	25	:
<i>Cluj</i>	727	801	3865	4	5300	33	:
<i>Maramureş</i>	542	464	2237	2	4100	26	:
<i>Satu Mare</i>	400	334	1611	1	4000	25	:
<i>Sălaj</i>	266	227	1094	1	4100	26	:
<i>Centru</i>	2692	2795	13488	12	5000	31	:
<i>Alba</i>	410	388	1874	2	4600	29	:
<i>Braşov</i>	643	740	3570	3	5600	35	:
<i>Covasna</i>	234	240	1158	1	4900	31	:
<i>Harghita</i>	348	343	1658	2	4800	30	:
<i>Mureş</i>	608	634	3060	3	5000	32	:
<i>Sibiu</i>	447	449	2168	2	4800	30	:
<i>Bucureşti</i>	2344	3129	15103	14	6400	40	:
<i>Bucureşti</i>	2344	3129	15103	14	6400	40	:

Note : Data not available

**Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the Central European Countries in 1994**



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>10336</b>	<b>33547</b>	<b>103124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>166</b>
Praha	1217	6990	21488	21	17700	106	294
Středočeský	1109	2807	8629	8	7800	47	130
Jihočeský	701	2080	6394	6	9100	55	152
Západočeský	862	2696	8288	8	9600	58	160
Severočeský	1178	3331	10239	10	8700	52	145
Východočeský	1237	3559	10941	11	8800	53	147
Jihomoravský	2059	6274	19286	19	9400	56	156
Severomoravský	1974	5809	17858	17	9000	54	151
<b>MAGYARORSZÁG</b>	<b>10261</b>	<b>32187</b>	<b>80355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7800</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>131</b>
Közép-Magyarország	2932	13388	33424	42	11400	68	190
<i>Budapest</i>	1963	11070	27637	34	14100	84	235
<i>Pest</i>	969	2318	5786	7	6000	36	100
Közép-Dunántúl	1115	3013	7522	9	6700	40	112
<i>Fejér</i>	424	1282	3201	4	7500	45	126
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	313	787	1964	2	6300	38	105
<i>Veszprém</i>	378	944	2357	3	6200	37	104
Nyugat-Dunántúl	1001	3158	7883	10	7900	47	131
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	426	1383	3452	4	8100	48	135
<i>Vas</i>	273	883	2204	3	8100	48	135
<i>Zala</i>	302	892	2227	3	7400	44	123
Dél-Dunántúl	1003	2637	6583	8	6600	39	109
<i>Baranya</i>	414	1087	2714	3	6600	39	109
<i>Somogy</i>	338	810	2022	3	6000	36	100
<i>Tolna</i>	250	740	1847	2	7400	44	123
Észak-Magyarország	1299	2832	7069	9	5400	33	91
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	747	1648	4115	5	5500	33	92
<i>Heves</i>	329	752	1878	2	5700	34	95
<i>Nógrád</i>	222	431	1076	1	4800	29	81
Észak-Alföld	1537	3564	8898	11	5800	35	96
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	549	1429	3568	4	6500	39	108
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	421	1041	2599	3	6200	37	103
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	567	1094	2731	3	4800	29	80
Dél-Alföld	1376	3596	8976	11	6500	39	109
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	540	1309	3267	4	6100	36	101
<i>Békés</i>	403	1006	2510	3	6200	37	104
<i>Csongrád</i>	433	1281	3199	4	7400	44	123
<b>ROMÂNIA</b>	<b>22731</b>	<b>25246</b>	<b>116510</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>85</b>
Nord-Est	3777	3204	14788	13	3900	23	65
<i>Bacău</i>	743	717	3307	3	4500	27	74
<i>Botoșani</i>	462	336	1549	1	3300	20	56
<i>Iasi</i>	815	679	3136	3	3800	23	64
<i>Neamț</i>	584	506	2334	2	4000	24	67
<i>Suceava</i>	709	656	3027	3	4300	26	71
<i>Vaslui</i>	464	311	1435	1	3100	19	52
Sud-Est	2961	3121	14404	12	4900	29	81
<i>Brăila</i>	392	440	2033	2	5200	31	86
<i>Buzău</i>	515	430	1985	2	3900	23	64
<i>Constanța</i>	747	979	4518	4	6000	36	101
<i>Galați</i>	643	708	3266	3	5100	30	85

Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Tulcea</i>	269	216	996	1	3700	22	62
<i>Vrancea</i>	394	348	1605	1	4100	24	68
Sud	3538	3841	17725	15	5000	30	83
<i>Argeş</i>	680	859	3966	3	5800	35	97
<i>Călăraşi</i>	337	372	1715	1	5100	30	85
<i>Dâmboviţa</i>	559	537	2478	2	4400	27	74
<i>Giurgiu</i>	306	262	1210	1	4000	24	66
<i>Ialomiţa</i>	305	352	1625	1	5300	32	89
<i>Prahova</i>	874	991	4573	4	5200	31	87
<i>Teleorman</i>	478	468	2158	2	4500	27	75
Sud-Vest	2445	2693	12428	11	5100	30	85
<i>Dolj</i>	759	774	3572	3	4700	28	78
<i>Gorj</i>	398	598	2761	2	6900	42	116
<i>Mehedinţi</i>	330	336	1549	1	4700	28	78
<i>Olt</i>	521	492	2270	2	4400	26	73
<i>Vâlcea</i>	437	493	2275	2	5200	31	87
Vest	2091	2488	11480	10	5500	33	91
<i>Arad</i>	482	526	2428	2	5000	30	84
<i>Caraş-Severin</i>	370	341	1572	1	4200	25	71
<i>Hunedoara</i>	547	661	3048	3	5600	33	93
<i>Timiş</i>	692	960	4431	4	6400	38	107
Nord-Vest	2892	2953	13626	12	4700	28	79
<i>Bihor</i>	634	715	3298	3	5200	31	87
<i>Bistriţa-Năsăud</i>	329	265	1221	1	3700	22	62
<i>Cluj</i>	727	809	3735	3	5100	31	86
<i>Maramureş</i>	540	565	2609	2	4800	29	81
<i>Satu Mare</i>	398	357	1646	1	4100	25	69
<i>Sălaj</i>	264	242	1117	1	4200	25	70
Centru	2687	3092	14270	12	5300	32	89
<i>Alba</i>	408	425	1962	2	4800	29	80
<i>Braşov</i>	643	849	3920	3	6100	36	102
<i>Covasna</i>	233	269	1241	1	5300	32	89
<i>Harghita</i>	347	367	1694	1	4900	29	81
<i>Mureş</i>	607	696	3213	3	5300	32	88
<i>Sibiu</i>	448	486	2241	2	5000	30	83
Bucureşti	2339	3855	17789	15	7600	46	127
<i>Bucureşti</i>	2339	3855	17789	15	7600	46	127

**Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the Central European Countries in 1995**



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<b>BALGARIJA</b>	<b>8406</b>	<b>10019</b>	<b>40805</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4900</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>76</b>
Sofia (Grad)	1192	1557	6343	16	5300	31	83
Varna	905	1109	4515	11	5000	29	78
Lovech	995	1221	4971	12	5000	29	78
Montana	619	657	2677	7	4300	25	68
Rousse	762	855	3481	9	4600	26	71
Bourgas	848	1241	5052	12	6000	34	93
Plovdiv	1217	1383	5631	14	4600	27	72
Sofia (Oblast)	970	984	4006	10	4100	24	65
Haskovo	900	1014	4129	10	4600	27	72
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>10331</b>	<b>38787</b>	<b>110860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10700</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>168</b>
Praha	1213	8319	23778	21	19600	113	306
Středočeský	1108	3240	9260	8	8400	48	131
Jihočeský	701	2391	6833	6	9700	56	152
Západočeský	861	3117	8909	8	10300	60	162
Severočeský	1179	4038	11541	10	9800	57	153
Východočeský	1237	4067	11626	10	9400	54	147
Jihomoravský	2059	7008	20031	18	9700	56	152
Severomoravský	1974	6606	18882	17	9600	55	149
<b>MAGYARORSZÁG</b>	<b>10229</b>	<b>34119</b>	<b>82398</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>126</b>
Közép-Magyarország	2898	13955	33702	41	11600	67	182
<i>Budapest</i>	1918	11581	27967	34	14600	84	228
<i>Pest</i>	979	2374	5734	7	5900	34	92
Közép-Dunántúl	1117	3372	8144	10	7300	42	114
<i>Fejér</i>	426	1406	3396	4	8000	46	125
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	312	901	2176	3	7000	40	109
<i>Veszprém</i>	379	1065	2572	3	6800	39	106
Nyugat-Dunántúl	1000	3434	8293	10	8300	48	130
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	426	1543	3727	5	8800	51	137
<i>Vas</i>	272	967	2335	3	8600	50	134
<i>Zala</i>	302	923	2230	3	7400	43	115
Dél-Dunántúl	999	2720	6569	8	6600	38	103
<i>Baranya</i>	411	1093	2640	3	6400	37	100
<i>Somogy</i>	338	859	2075	3	6100	35	96
<i>Tolna</i>	250	768	1854	2	7400	43	116
Észak-Magyarország	1300	3157	7624	9	5900	34	92
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	748	1897	4582	6	6100	35	96
<i>Heves</i>	329	818	1975	2	6000	35	94
<i>Nógrád</i>	223	442	1068	1	4800	28	75
Észak-Alföld	1544	3673	8871	11	5700	33	90
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	550	1425	3441	4	6300	36	98
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	422	1088	2628	3	6200	36	97
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	573	1160	2801	3	4900	28	76
Dél-Alföld	1372	3808	9197	11	6700	39	105
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	541	1421	3432	4	6300	37	99
<i>Békés</i>	404	1054	2544	3	6300	36	98
<i>Csongrád</i>	428	1333	3220	4	7500	43	118
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>38609</b>	<b>91035</b>	<b>220449</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>Warszawskie</i>	2417	9548	23120	10	9600	55	149
<i>Białskopodlaskie</i>	309	526	1274	1	4100	24	64

Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Białostockie</i>	701	1317	3190	1	4600	26	71
<i>Bielskie</i>	919	1965	4758	2	5200	30	81
<i>Bydgoskie</i>	1132	3019	7311	3	6500	37	101
<i>Chełmskie</i>	250	393	952	0	3800	22	60
<i>Ciechanowskie</i>	436	753	1822	1	4200	24	65
<i>Częstochowskie</i>	782	1606	3890	2	5000	29	78
<i>Elbląskie</i>	491	1083	2622	1	5300	31	83
<i>Gdańskie</i>	1456	3721	9010	4	6200	36	97
<i>Gorzowskie</i>	511	1087	2632	1	5200	30	81
<i>Jeleniogórskie</i>	524	1109	2685	1	5100	30	80
<i>Kaliskie</i>	722	1463	3544	2	4900	28	77
<i>Katowickie</i>	3925	12132	29378	13	7500	43	117
<i>Kieleckie</i>	1137	2108	5104	2	4500	26	70
<i>Konińskie</i>	480	1063	2573	1	5400	31	84
<i>Koszalińskie</i>	522	1018	2464	1	4700	27	74
<i>Krakowskie</i>	1241	3069	7431	3	6000	35	94
<i>Krośnieńskie</i>	507	825	1998	1	3900	23	62
<i>Legnickie</i>	524	1403	3397	2	6500	37	101
<i>Leszczyńskie</i>	397	904	2188	1	5500	32	86
<i>Lubelskie</i>	1027	2207	5346	2	5200	30	81
<i>Łomżyńskie</i>	354	557	1350	1	3800	22	60
<i>Łódzkie</i>	1116	2830	6852	3	6100	35	96
<i>Nowosądeckie</i>	733	1094	2648	1	3600	21	56
<i>Olsztyńskie</i>	772	1508	3651	2	4700	27	74
<i>Opolskie</i>	1025	2315	5607	3	5500	32	85
<i>Ostrołęckie</i>	408	727	1761	1	4300	25	67
<i>Piłskie</i>	494	1072	2595	1	5300	30	82
<i>Piotrkowskie</i>	644	1521	3682	2	5700	33	89
<i>Płockie</i>	522	1744	4222	2	8100	47	126
<i>Poznańskie</i>	1354	3599	8716	4	6400	37	101
<i>Przemyskie</i>	415	681	1650	1	4000	23	62
<i>Radomskie</i>	764	1510	3657	2	4800	28	75
<i>Rzeszowskie</i>	746	1397	3383	2	4500	26	71
<i>Siedleckie</i>	662	1063	2575	1	3900	22	61
<i>Sieradzkie</i>	413	711	1721	1	4200	24	65
<i>Skierniewickie</i>	424	729	1765	1	4200	24	65
<i>Słupskie</i>	426	728	1764	1	4100	24	65
<i>Suwałskie</i>	486	758	1836	1	3800	22	59
<i>Szczecińskie</i>	991	2770	6707	3	6800	39	106
<i>Tarnobrzeskie</i>	609	1268	3071	1	5000	29	79
<i>Tarnowskie</i>	694	1200	2906	1	4200	24	65
<i>Toruńskie</i>	671	1335	3233	1	4800	28	75
<i>Wałbrzyskie</i>	739	1378	3338	2	4500	26	71
<i>Włocławskie</i>	435	761	1843	1	4200	24	66
<i>Wrocławskie</i>	1138	3202	7755	4	6800	39	107
<i>Zamojskie</i>	493	778	1885	1	3800	22	60
<i>Zielonogórskie</i>	674	1481	3586	2	5300	31	83
<b>ROMÂNIA</b>	<b>22681</b>	<b>27063</b>	<b>126122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>87</b>
Nord-Est	3785	3613	16839	13	4400	26	70
<i>Bacău</i>	744	806	3754	3	5000	29	79
<i>Botoșani</i>	463	367	1708	1	3700	21	58
<i>Iași</i>	818	842	3924	3	4800	28	75
<i>Neamț</i>	586	556	2592	2	4400	26	69

Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Suceava</i>	710	692	3224	3	4500	26	71
<i>Vaslui</i>	464	351	1636	1	3500	20	55
Sud-Est	2955	3470	16173	13	5500	32	86
<i>Brăila</i>	391	429	2001	2	5100	30	80
<i>Buzău</i>	513	455	2121	2	4100	24	65
<i>Constanța</i>	747	1080	5035	4	6700	39	105
<i>Galați</i>	643	816	3803	3	5900	34	92
<i>Tulcea</i>	268	263	1226	1	4600	26	72
<i>Vrancea</i>	393	426	1987	2	5100	29	79
Sud	3525	4011	18693	15	5300	31	83
<i>Argeș</i>	679	887	4136	3	6100	35	95
<i>Călărași</i>	336	361	1683	1	5000	29	78
<i>Dâmbovița</i>	557	587	2734	2	4900	28	77
<i>Giurgiu</i>	303	265	1234	1	4100	24	64
<i>Ialomița</i>	305	422	1967	2	6400	37	101
<i>Prahova</i>	872	1011	4712	4	5400	31	84
<i>Teleorman</i>	473	478	2226	2	4700	27	74
Sud-Vest	2437	2790	13004	10	5300	31	83
<i>Dolj</i>	756	736	3430	3	4500	26	71
<i>Gorj</i>	397	624	2908	2	7300	42	114
<i>Mehedinți</i>	329	361	1683	1	5100	30	80
<i>Olt</i>	519	521	2428	2	4700	27	73
<i>Vâlcea</i>	436	548	2556	2	5900	34	92
Vest	2086	2705	12607	10	6000	35	94
<i>Arad</i>	480	586	2730	2	5700	33	89
<i>Caraș-Severin</i>	366	371	1730	1	4700	27	74
<i>Hunedoara</i>	546	703	3275	3	6000	35	94
<i>Timiș</i>	694	1045	4872	4	7000	41	110
Nord-Vest	2883	3232	15063	12	5200	30	82
<i>Bihor</i>	631	769	3585	3	5700	33	89
<i>Bistrița-Năsăud</i>	328	312	1455	1	4400	26	69
<i>Cluj</i>	728	957	4459	4	6100	35	96
<i>Maramureș</i>	537	503	2345	2	4400	25	68
<i>Satu Mare</i>	396	410	1912	2	4800	28	75
<i>Sălaj</i>	263	280	1307	1	5000	29	78
Centru	2678	3439	16028	13	6000	35	94
<i>Alba</i>	406	454	2117	2	5200	30	81
<i>Brașov</i>	641	979	4562	4	7100	41	111
<i>Covasna</i>	233	297	1382	1	5900	34	93
<i>Harghita</i>	346	404	1883	1	5400	31	85
<i>Mureș</i>	606	752	3504	3	5800	33	90
<i>Sibiu</i>	447	553	2579	2	5800	33	90
București	2333	3801	17715	14	7600	44	119
<i>București</i>	2333	3801	17715	14	7600	44	119

**Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the Central European Countries in 1996**



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>10315</b>	<b>44478</b>	<b>120772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11700</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>167</b>
Praha	1207	9670	26256	22	21700	120	311
Středočeský	1106	3618	9823	8	8900	49	127
Jihočeský	701	2690	7305	6	10400	58	149
Západočeský	860	3595	9762	8	11400	63	162
Severočeský	1179	4619	12542	10	10600	59	152
Východočeský	1235	4525	12286	10	9900	55	142
Jihomoravský	2056	7861	21346	18	10400	57	148
Severomoravský	1972	7900	21451	18	10900	60	155
<b>EESTI</b>	<b>1469</b>	<b>3432</b>	<b>8999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>88</b>
<i>Põhja-Eesti</i>	547	1921	5038	56	9200	51	132
<i>Kesk-Eesti</i>	189	286	749	8	4000	22	57
<i>Kirde-Eesti</i>	277	487	1277	14	4600	25	66
<i>Lääne-Eesti</i>	184	293	768	9	4200	23	60
<i>Lõuna-Eesti</i>	272	445	1167	13	4300	24	61
<b>MAGYARORSZÁG</b>	<b>10193</b>	<b>35583</b>	<b>87553</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8600</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>123</b>
Közép-Magyarország	2886	14797	36408	42	12600	70	180
<i>Budapest</i>	1896	12276	30205	34	15900	88	228
<i>Pest</i>	990	2521	6203	7	6300	35	90
Közép-Dunántúl	1115	3575	8796	10	7900	44	113
<i>Fejér</i>	426	1536	3779	4	8900	49	127
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	311	972	2392	3	7700	42	110
<i>Veszprém</i>	378	1067	2625	3	6900	38	99
Nyugat-Dunántúl	997	3654	8992	10	9000	50	129
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	426	1641	4038	5	9500	52	136
<i>Vas</i>	271	1035	2548	3	9400	52	134
<i>Zala</i>	300	978	2406	3	8000	44	115
Dél-Dunántúl	993	2772	6821	8	6900	38	98
<i>Baranya</i>	408	1107	2724	3	6700	37	95
<i>Somogy</i>	336	879	2163	2	6400	36	92
<i>Tolna</i>	248	786	1934	2	7800	43	111
Észak-Magyarország	1294	3122	7681	9	5900	33	85
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	744	1835	4516	5	6100	34	87
<i>Heves</i>	328	844	2077	2	6300	35	90
<i>Nógrád</i>	222	442	1088	1	4900	27	70
Észak-Alföld	1541	3787	9317	11	6000	33	86
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	549	1497	3682	4	6700	37	96
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	420	1107	2724	3	6500	36	93
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	572	1183	2910	3	5100	28	73
Dél-Alföld	1367	3877	9539	11	7000	39	100
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	540	1426	3509	4	6500	36	93
<i>Békés</i>	402	1071	2636	3	6600	36	94
<i>Csongrád</i>	426	1379	3394	4	8000	44	114
<b>LATVIJA</b>	<b>2491</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>11601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>
<i>Rīga</i>	821	1918	5499	47	6700	37	96
<i>Vidzeme</i>	572	677	1940	17	3400	19	48
<i>Kurzeme</i>	340	596	1709	15	5000	28	72
<i>Zemgale</i>	358	447	1283	11	3600	20	51
<i>Latgale</i>	400	408	1171	10	2900	16	42
<b>LIETUVA</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>6299</b>	<b>19655</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76</b>



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Alytaus</i>	203	291	909	5	4500	25	64
<i>Kauno</i>	756	1230	3837	20	5100	28	73
<i>Klaipėdos</i>	416	781	2438	12	5900	32	84
<i>Marijampolės</i>	199	266	830	4	4200	23	60
<i>Panevėžio</i>	324	557	1738	9	5400	30	77
<i>Šiaulių</i>	402	611	1908	10	4700	26	68
<i>Tauragės</i>	130	164	513	3	3900	22	56
<i>Telšių</i>	183	281	878	4	4800	27	69
<i>Utenos</i>	203	322	1003	5	5000	27	71
<i>Vilniaus</i>	897	1795	5602	28	6200	35	89
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>38639</b>	<b>106032</b>	<b>245145</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6300</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>91</b>
<i>Warszawskie</i>	2415	12238	28295	12	11700	65	167
<i>Białskopodlaskie</i>	309	602	1392	1	4500	25	64
<i>Białostockie</i>	701	1586	3667	1	5200	29	75
<i>Bielskie</i>	922	2373	5486	2	6000	33	85
<i>Bydgoskie</i>	1134	2976	6881	3	6100	34	87
<i>Chełmskie</i>	250	489	1130	0	4500	25	65
<i>Ciechanowskie</i>	437	899	2078	1	4800	26	68
<i>Częstochowskie</i>	781	1712	3958	2	5100	28	72
<i>Elbląskie</i>	493	1238	2863	1	5800	32	83
<i>Gdańskie</i>	1461	4149	9592	4	6600	36	94
<i>Gorzowskie</i>	512	1256	2903	1	5700	31	81
<i>Jeleniogórskie</i>	524	1287	2975	1	5700	31	81
<i>Kaliskie</i>	723	1710	3954	2	5500	30	78
<i>Katowickie</i>	3918	13862	32049	13	8200	45	117
<i>Kieleckie</i>	1135	2449	5661	2	5000	28	71
<i>Konińskie</i>	480	1229	2843	1	5900	33	85
<i>Koszalińskie</i>	524	1279	2956	1	5600	31	81
<i>Krakowskie</i>	1240	3735	8634	4	7000	38	99
<i>Krośnieńskie</i>	508	1037	2397	1	4700	26	67
<i>Legnickie</i>	525	1975	4566	2	8700	48	124
<i>Leszczyńskie</i>	398	1077	2490	1	6300	35	89
<i>Lubelskie</i>	1028	2515	5815	2	5700	31	81
<i>Łomżyńskie</i>	354	643	1486	1	4200	23	60
<i>Łódzkie</i>	1111	3081	7122	3	6400	35	92
<i>Nowosądeckie</i>	738	1307	3023	1	4100	23	58
<i>Olsztyńskie</i>	774	1784	4125	2	5300	29	76
<i>Opolskie</i>	1025	2596	6001	2	5900	32	84
<i>Ostrołęckie</i>	410	823	1903	1	4600	26	66
<i>Piłskie</i>	496	1217	2815	1	5700	31	81
<i>Piotrkowskie</i>	643	1579	3650	1	5700	31	81
<i>Płockie</i>	522	1631	3771	2	7200	40	103
<i>Poznańskie</i>	1357	4417	10211	4	7500	42	107
<i>Przemyskie</i>	415	759	1754	1	4200	23	60
<i>Radomskie</i>	764	1648	3810	2	5000	28	71
<i>Rzeszowskie</i>	749	1643	3799	2	5100	28	72
<i>Siedleckie</i>	662	1214	2806	1	4200	23	61
<i>Sieradzkie</i>	413	828	1914	1	4600	26	66
<i>Skierniewickie</i>	424	882	2039	1	4800	27	69
<i>Słupskie</i>	427	937	2167	1	5100	28	72
<i>Suwalskie</i>	487	861	1990	1	4100	23	58
<i>Szczecińskie</i>	993	3222	7449	3	7500	41	107
<i>Tarnobrzeskie</i>	610	1315	3039	1	5000	28	71

Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<i>Tarnowskie</i>	697	1443	3336	1	4800	26	68
<i>Toruńskie</i>	672	1708	3948	2	5900	32	84
<i>Wałbrzyskie</i>	738	1671	3863	2	5200	29	75
<i>Wrocławskie</i>	435	877	2027	1	4700	26	67
<i>Wrocławskie</i>	1137	3745	8658	4	7600	42	109
<i>Zamojskie</i>	492	910	2103	1	4300	24	61
<i>Zielonogórskie</i>	676	1620	3746	2	5500	31	79
<b>SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA</b>	<b>5374</b>	<b>14619</b>	<b>43515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>116</b>
Bratislavský	619	3635	10820	25	17500	97	250
<i>Bratislavský</i>	619	3635	10820	25	17500	97	250
Západné Slovensko	1876	4487	13355	31	7100	39	102
<i>Trnavský</i>	548	1466	4363	10	8000	44	114
<i>Trenčianský</i>	610	1367	4070	9	6700	37	95
<i>Nitranský</i>	718	1654	4922	11	6900	38	98
Stredné Slovensko	1351	3193	9503	22	7000	39	101
<i>Žilinský</i>	687	1570	4673	11	6800	38	97
<i>Banskobystrický</i>	664	1623	4830	11	7300	40	104
Východné Slovensko	1528	3305	9837	23	6400	36	92
<i>Prešovský</i>	771	1319	3926	9	5100	28	73
<i>Košický</i>	757	1986	5911	14	7800	43	112
<b>SLOVENIJA</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>14860</b>	<b>24240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>174</b>
<i>Pomurska</i>	126	704	1149	5	9100	50	130
<i>Podravska</i>	321	2027	3307	14	10300	57	147
<i>Koroška</i>	74	524	854	4	11500	64	165
<i>Savinjska</i>	257	1820	2968	12	11500	64	165
<i>Zasavska</i>	47	292	477	2	10100	56	144
<i>Spodnjeposavska</i>	71	463	755	3	10600	59	152
<i>Dolenjska</i>	105	735	1199	5	11400	63	163
<i>Osrednjeslovenska</i>	519	4819	7861	32	15100	84	216
<i>Gorenjska</i>	196	1385	2259	9	11500	64	165
<i>Notranjsko-Kraška</i>	51	336	548	2	10800	60	155
<i>Goriška</i>	120	931	1519	6	12600	70	180
<i>Obalno-Kraška</i>	103	824	1345	6	13100	72	186

**Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the Central European Countries in 1997**



Region	Population (1000)	Gross Domestic Product					
		million ECU	million PPS	as % of national total	in PPS		
					per capita	per capita in % of EU average	per capita in % of CEC average
<b>SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA</b>	<b>5383</b>	<b>17160</b>	<b>47476</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8800</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>119</b>
Bratislavský	619	4446	12300	26	19900	105	269
<i>Bratislavský</i>	619	4446	12300	26	19900	105	269
Západné Slovensko	1877	5269	14578	31	7800	41	105
<i>Trnavský</i>	549	1660	4593	10	8400	44	113
<i>Trenčianský</i>	610	1680	4647	10	7600	40	103
<i>Nitranský</i>	717	1929	5337	11	7400	39	101
Stredné Slovensko	1353	3626	10031	21	7400	39	100
<i>Žilinský</i>	689	1719	4757	10	6900	36	93
<i>Banskobystrický</i>	664	1906	5274	11	7900	42	107
Východné Slovensko	1535	3819	10567	22	6900	36	93
<i>Prešovský</i>	775	1528	4226	9	5500	29	74
<i>Košický</i>	760	2292	6340	13	8300	44	113

**Gross domestic product (GDP) for the regions of the European Union and the Central European Countries at level 2<sup>1)</sup> in 1996<sup>2)</sup>**



Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>6781008</b>	<b>18100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EU 12</b>	<b>6368907</b>	<b>18100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EMU (EU11) European Monetary Union</b>	<b>5318851</b>	<b>18300</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>BELGIQUE-BELGIE</b>	<b>206184</b>	<b>20300</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>130</b>
REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSELS				
HFDST.GEW.	29743	31300	173	200
VLAAMS GEWEST	122953	20900	115	133
Antwerpen	40599	24900	137	159
Limburg (B)	15416	19800	110	126
Oost-Vlaanderen	25589	18900	104	121
Vlaams Brabant	17495	17500	96	111
West-Vlaanderen	23854	21200	117	135
REGION WALLONNE	53489	16100	89	103
Brabant Wallon	5492	16100	89	103
Hainaut	18778	14600	81	93
Liege	18172	17900	99	114
Luxembourg (B)	4223	17500	96	111
Namur	6824	15600	86	100
<b>DANMARK</b>	<b>113621</b>	<b>21600</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>	<b>1606187</b>	<b>19600</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>125</b>
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	232233	22500	124	143
Stuttgart	94749	24500	135	156
Karlsruhe	60291	22800	126	145
Freiburg	41349	19800	109	126
Tuebingen	35844	20700	114	132
BAYERN	270271	22500	124	144
Oberbayern	112856	28300	156	181
Niederbayern	20113	17500	97	112
Oberpfalz	19049	18000	100	115
Oberfranken	21586	19400	107	124
Mittelfranken	37249	22300	123	142
Unterfranken	24934	18900	104	121
Schwaben	34486	20000	110	128
BERLIN	64097	18500	102	118
BRANDENBURG	30777	12100	67	77
BREMEN	18302	27000	149	172
HAMBURG	59499	34800	192	222
HESEN	161124	26800	148	171
Darmstadt	114413	31000	171	198
Giessen	20120	19000	105	121
Kassel	26591	20900	116	134
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	20163	11100	61	71
NIEDERSACHSEN	144293	18500	102	118
Braunschweig	32452	19300	107	123
Hannover	45371	21200	117	135
Lueneburg	24251	15100	83	96
Weser-Ems	42219	17800	99	114
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	355639	19900	110	127
Duesseldorf	114293	21600	119	138
Koeln	86215	20500	113	131
Muenster	44270	17200	95	110
Detmold	38493	19100	105	122
Arnsberg	72367	18900	104	121
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	67980	17000	94	109

Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
Koblenz	24013	16100	89	103
Trier	7771	15300	85	98
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	36196	18200	101	116
SAARLAND	20599	19000	105	121
SACHSEN	52778	11600	64	74
Chemnitz	17744	10500	58	67
Dresden	20645	11700	65	75
Leipzig	14388	13000	72	83
SACHSEN-ANHALT	30037	11000	61	70
Dessau	5698	10000	55	64
Halle	11220	12400	68	79
Magdeburg	13118	10500	58	67
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	50738	18600	103	118
THUERINGEN	27658	11100	61	71
<b>ELLADA</b>	<b>128063</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>
VOREIA ELLADA	39660	11700	65	75
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	6200	11100	61	71
Kentriki Makedonia	21670	12200	67	78
Dytiki Makedonia	3376	11200	62	71
Thessalia	8415	11300	63	72
KENTRIKI ELLADA	27742	10500	58	67
Ipeiros	2919	7900	44	51
Ionia Nisia	2233	11200	62	71
Dytiki Ellada	7655	10400	58	67
Stereia Ellada	7853	11800	65	76
Peloponnisos	7083	10500	58	67
ATTIKI	47944	13900	77	89
NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI	12717	12600	69	80
Voreio Aigaio	1726	9400	52	60
Notio Aigaio	3652	13600	75	87
Kriti	7339	13100	72	84
<b>ESPANA</b>	<b>565421</b>	<b>14300</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>
NOROESTE	53057	12200	67	78
Galicia	31238	11400	63	73
Asturias	14485	13300	74	85
Cantabria	7334	13900	77	89
NORESTE	67620	16600	92	106
Pais Vasco	35015	16700	92	107
Navarra	9237	17800	98	113
Rioja	4268	16100	89	103
Aragon	19099	16100	89	103
MADRID	91429	18200	101	116
CENTRO (E)	65463	12400	68	79
Castilla-Leon	34448	13700	76	88
Castilla-La Mancha	20443	11900	66	76
Extremadura	10572	9900	55	63
ESTE	176197	16200	90	104
Cataluna	109215	17900	99	114
Comunidad Valenciana	53602	13400	74	85
Baleares	13379	17600	97	112
SUR	90004	10600	59	68
Andalucia	74971	10400	57	66
Murcia	13353	12200	67	78
Ceuta Y Melilla	1680	13100	72	83
CANARIAS	21651	13500	74	86
<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>1098180</b>	<b>18800</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>120</b>
ILE DE FRANCE	319635	28900	160	185
BASSIN PARISIEN	175860	16800	93	107

Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
Champagne-Ardenne	23035	17000	94	109
Picardie	28623	15300	85	98
Haute-Normandie	34193	19200	106	122
Centre	40568	16600	92	106
Basse-Normandie	22843	16100	89	103
Bourgogne	26597	16400	90	104
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	61940	15500	85	99
EST	88354	17200	95	110
Lorraine	37107	16100	89	102
Alsace	32504	19000	105	121
Franche-Comte	18743	16800	93	107
OUEST	121528	15900	88	101
Pays De La Loire	52185	16500	91	105
Bretagne	44832	15600	86	100
Poitou-Charentes	24511	15100	83	96
SUD-OUEST	98494	16100	89	103
Aquitaine	48258	16700	92	106
Midi-Pyrenees	39669	15800	87	101
Limousin	10568	14700	81	94
CENTRE-EST	122198	17600	97	112
Rhone-Alpes	102277	18200	100	116
Auvergne	19920	15200	84	97
MEDITERRANEE	110170	15800	87	101
Languedoc-Roussillon	31967	14200	78	90
Provence-Alpes-Cote D'Azur	74324	16600	92	106
Corse	3879	14900	82	95
DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER <sup>4)</sup>	12321	7800	47	54
Guadeloupe	2773	6700	40	47
Martinique	3441	9000	54	63
Guyane	1156	8000	48	56
Reunion	4952	7600	46	53
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>63509</b>	<b>17500</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>ITALIA</b>	<b>1086221</b>	<b>18600</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>119</b>
NORD OVEST	132189	21400	118	137
Piemonte	92985	21300	118	136
Valle D'Aosta	2875	23700	131	151
Liguria	36328	21600	119	138
LOMBARDIA	218393	24000	132	153
NORD EST	151003	22700	125	145
Trentino-Alto Adige	21595	23200	128	148
Veneto	101864	22500	124	144
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	27544	22800	126	145
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	96178	24000	133	153
CENTRO (I)	115239	19500	108	125
Toscana	71943	20000	111	128
Umbria	14935	17700	98	113
Marche	28361	19300	106	123
LAZIO	109339	20600	114	132
ABRUZZO-MOLISE	25805	15800	87	101
Abruzzo	21010	16200	90	103
Molise	4795	14200	79	91
CAMPANIA	70106	11900	66	76
SUD	83980	12200	67	78
Puglia	53550	12900	71	82
Basilicata	7794	12600	69	80
Calabria	22636	10700	59	68
SICILIA	61773	11900	66	76
SARDEGNA	22215	13100	73	84

Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)</b>	<b>12690</b>	<b>30500</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>NEDERLAND</b>	<b>300050</b>	<b>19300</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>123</b>
NOORD-NEDERLAND	30479	18700	103	119
Groningen	13528	24200	134	155
Friesland	9687	15800	87	101
Drenthe	7264	15800	87	101
OOST-NEDERLAND	54016	16800	93	107
Overijssel	17881	16900	94	108
Gelderland	32380	17200	95	110
Flevoland	3755	13600	75	86
WEST-NEDERLAND	150927	20800	115	133
Utrecht	23349	21700	120	139
Noord-Holland	53943	21800	121	139
Zuid-Holland	66816	20000	111	128
Zeeland	6819	18500	102	118
ZUID-NEDERLAND	64628	18800	104	120
Noord-Brabant	44534	19400	107	124
Limburg (NL)	20094	17700	98	113
<b>OESTERREICH</b>	<b>163798</b>	<b>20300</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>130</b>
OSTOESTERREICH	78260	23100	127	147
Burgenland	3562	12900	71	83
Niederoesterreich	26590	17400	96	111
Wien	48107	30200	167	192
SUEDOESTERREICH	28910	16300	90	104
Kaernten	9150	16300	90	104
Steiermark	19759	16400	90	104
WESTOESTERREICH	56629	19600	108	125
Oberoesterreich	25551	18500	102	118
Salzburg	11185	22000	121	140
Tirol	12888	19500	108	125
Vorarlberg	7005	20400	112	130
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<b>126666</b>	<b>12800</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>81</b>
CONTINENTE	121932	12900	71	83
Norte	39945	11300	62	72
Centro (P)	18854	11000	61	70
Lisboa E Vale Do Tejo	53066	16000	89	102
Alentejo	5640	10800	60	69
Algarve	4428	12800	71	82
ACORES	2193	9100	50	58
MADEIRA	2541	9900	54	63
<b>SUOMI/FINLAND</b>	<b>89945</b>	<b>17600</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>112</b>
MANNER-SUOMI	89403	17500	97	112
Itä-Suomi	9435	13400	74	86
Väli-Suomi	10625	15100	83	96
Pohjois-Suomi	8364	15000	83	96
Uusimaa (Suuralue)	30992	23500	130	150
Etä-Suomi	29987	16500	91	106
AHVENANMAA/AALAND	542	21500	119	137
<b>SVERIGE</b>	<b>161904</b>	<b>18300</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>117</b>
Stockholm	38675	22300	123	142
Ostra Mellansverige	25090	16700	92	107
Sydsverige	21287	16800	93	107
Norra Mellansverige	15103	17600	97	112
Mellersta Norrland	7055	18000	99	115
Ovre Norrland	9219	17500	97	112
Smaaland Med Oarna	14396	17800	98	113
Vaestsverige	31078	17700	98	113
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>1062115</b>	<b>18100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115</b>

Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
NORTH EAST	39803	15300	85	98
Tees Valley & Durham	17443	15000	83	96
Northumberland And Tyne & Wear	22360	15600	86	99
NORTH WEST (INC MERSEYSIDE)	113063	16400	91	105
Cumbria	8997	18300	101	117
Cheshire	20098	20500	113	131
Greater Manchester	42545	16500	91	105
Lancashire	22645	15900	88	101
Merseyside	18778	13200	73	84
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	81474	16200	89	103
East Riding & North Lincolnshire	15220	17200	95	110
North Yorkshire	13365	18200	101	116
South Yorkshire	17567	13500	74	86
West Yorkshire	35321	16800	93	107
EAST MIDLANDS	70563	17000	94	109
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	32379	16200	90	104
Leicestershire, Rutland & Northants	28192	18400	102	117
Lincolnshire	9992	16200	90	104
WEST MIDLANDS	89890	16900	93	108
Herefordshire, Worcestershire & Warks	21665	18100	100	116
Shropshire & Staffordshire	23553	16000	88	102
West Midlands	44672	16900	93	108
EASTERN	92534	17500	97	112
East Anglia	38573	18000	100	115
Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	28945	18500	102	118
Essex	25016	15800	87	101
LONDON	179779	25400	140	162
Inner London	109904	40600	224	259
Outer London	69875	16000	88	102
SOUTH EAST	152597	19300	107	123
Berkshire, Bucks & Oxfordshire	46245	22400	124	143
Surrey, East & West Sussex	47642	18900	105	121
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	32846	18700	104	120
Kent	25865	16600	92	106
SOUTH WEST	82867	17100	95	109
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire & North Somerset	42015	19700	109	126
Dorset & Somerset	18498	15900	88	101
Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly	6204	12800	71	82
Devon	16150	15300	84	97
WALES	43879	15000	83	96
West Wales & The Valleys	24817	13300	73	85
East Wales	19062	18100	100	116
SCOTLAND	91243	17800	98	114
North Eastern Scotland	11812	23200	128	148
Eastern Scotland	35479	18800	104	120
South Western Scotland	38762	16500	91	105
Highlands & Islands	5190	13900	77	89
NORTHERN IRELAND	24421	14700	81	94
<b>BALGARIJA</b>	<b>40805</b>	<b>4900</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>
Sofia (Grad)	6343	5300	31	36
Varna	4515	5000	29	33
Lovech	4971	5000	29	33
Montana	2677	4300	25	29
Rousse	3481	4600	26	31
Bourgaz	5052	6000	34	40
Plovdiv	5631	4600	27	31
Sofia (Oblast)	4006	4100	24	28



Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
Haskovo	4129	4600	27	31
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>120772</b>	<b>11700</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>
Praha	26256	21700	120	139
Středočeský	9823	8900	49	57
Jihočeský	7305	10400	58	67
Západočeský	9762	11400	63	72
Severočeský	12542	10600	59	68
Východočeský	12286	9900	55	63
Jihomoravský	21346	10400	57	66
Severomoravský	21451	10900	60	69
<b>EESTI</b>	<b>8999</b>	<b>6100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>MAGYARORSZÁG</b>	<b>87553</b>	<b>8600</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>
Közép-Magyarország	36408	12600	70	80
Közép-Dunántúl	8796	7900	44	50
Nyugat-Dunántúl	8992	9000	50	58
Dél-Dunántúl	6821	6900	38	44
Észak-Magyarország	7681	5900	33	38
Észak-Alföld	9317	6000	33	39
Dél-Alföld	9539	7000	39	45
<b>LATVIJA</b>	<b>11601</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>LIETUVA</b>	<b>19655</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>245145</b>	<b>6300</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>
<i>Warszawskie</i>	28295	11700	65	75
<i>Białskopodlaskie</i>	1392	4500	25	29
<i>Białostockie</i>	3667	5200	29	33
<i>Bielskie</i>	5486	6000	33	38
<i>Bydgoskie</i>	6881	6100	34	39
<i>Chełmskie</i>	1130	4500	25	29
<i>Ciechanowskie</i>	2078	4800	26	30
<i>Częstochowskie</i>	3958	5100	28	32
<i>Elbląskie</i>	2863	5800	32	37
<i>Gdańskie</i>	9592	6600	36	42
<i>Gorzowskie</i>	2903	5700	31	36
<i>Jeleniogórskie</i>	2975	5700	31	36
<i>Kaliskie</i>	3954	5500	30	35
<i>Katowickie</i>	32049	8200	45	52
<i>Kieleckie</i>	5661	5000	28	32
<i>Konińskie</i>	2843	5900	33	38
<i>Koszalińskie</i>	2956	5600	31	36
<i>Krakowskie</i>	8634	7000	38	44
<i>Krośnieńskie</i>	2397	4700	26	30
<i>Legnickie</i>	4566	8700	48	56
<i>Leszczyńskie</i>	2490	6300	35	40
<i>Lubelskie</i>	5815	5700	31	36
<i>Łomżyńskie</i>	1486	4200	23	27
<i>Łódzkie</i>	7122	6400	35	41
<i>Nowosądeckie</i>	3023	4100	23	26
<i>Olsztyńskie</i>	4125	5300	29	34
<i>Opolskie</i>	6001	5900	32	37
<i>Ostrołęckie</i>	1903	4600	26	30
<i>Piłskie</i>	2815	5700	31	36
<i>Piotrkowskie</i>	3650	5700	31	36
<i>Płockie</i>	3771	7200	40	46
<i>Poznańskie</i>	10211	7500	42	48
<i>Przemyskie</i>	1754	4200	23	27
<i>Radomskie</i>	3810	5000	28	32
<i>Rzeszowskie</i>	3799	5100	28	32
<i>Siedleckie</i>	2806	4200	23	27

Region	GDP in million PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP per capita in PPS	
			EU-15=100	EU-25=100 <sup>3)</sup>
<i>Sieradzkie</i>	1914	4600	26	30
<i>Skiermiewickie</i>	2039	4800	27	31
<i>Stupskie</i>	2167	5100	28	32
<i>Suwalskie</i>	1990	4100	23	26
<i>Szczecińskie</i>	7449	7500	41	48
<i>Tarnobrzeskie</i>	3039	5000	28	32
<i>Tarnowskie</i>	3336	4800	26	31
<i>Toruńskie</i>	3948	5900	32	37
<i>Wałbrzyskie</i>	3863	5200	29	33
<i>Włocławskie</i>	2027	4700	26	30
<i>Wrocławskie</i>	8658	7600	42	49
<i>Zamojskie</i>	2103	4300	24	27
<i>Zielonogórskie</i>	3746	5500	31	35
<b>ROMÂNIA</b>	<b>126122</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>
Nord-Est	16839	4400	26	30
Sud-Est	16173	5500	32	37
Sud	18693	5300	31	36
Sud-Vest	13004	5300	31	36
Vest	12607	6000	35	41
Nord-Vest	15063	5200	30	35
Centru	16028	6000	35	40
Bucureşti	17715	7600	44	51
<b>SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA</b>	<b>43515</b>	<b>8100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>
Bratislavský	10820	17500	97	112
Západné Slovensko	13355	7100	39	45
Stredné Slovensko	9503	7000	39	45
Východné Slovensko	9837	6400	36	41
<b>SLOVENIJA</b>	<b>24240</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Poland: level 3






<sup>2)</sup> Bulgaria, Romania: 1995

<sup>3)</sup> EU-25: EU-15 plus Central European Countries (based on the assumption that all 10 CEC have joined the EU).

<sup>4)</sup> DOM: 1994

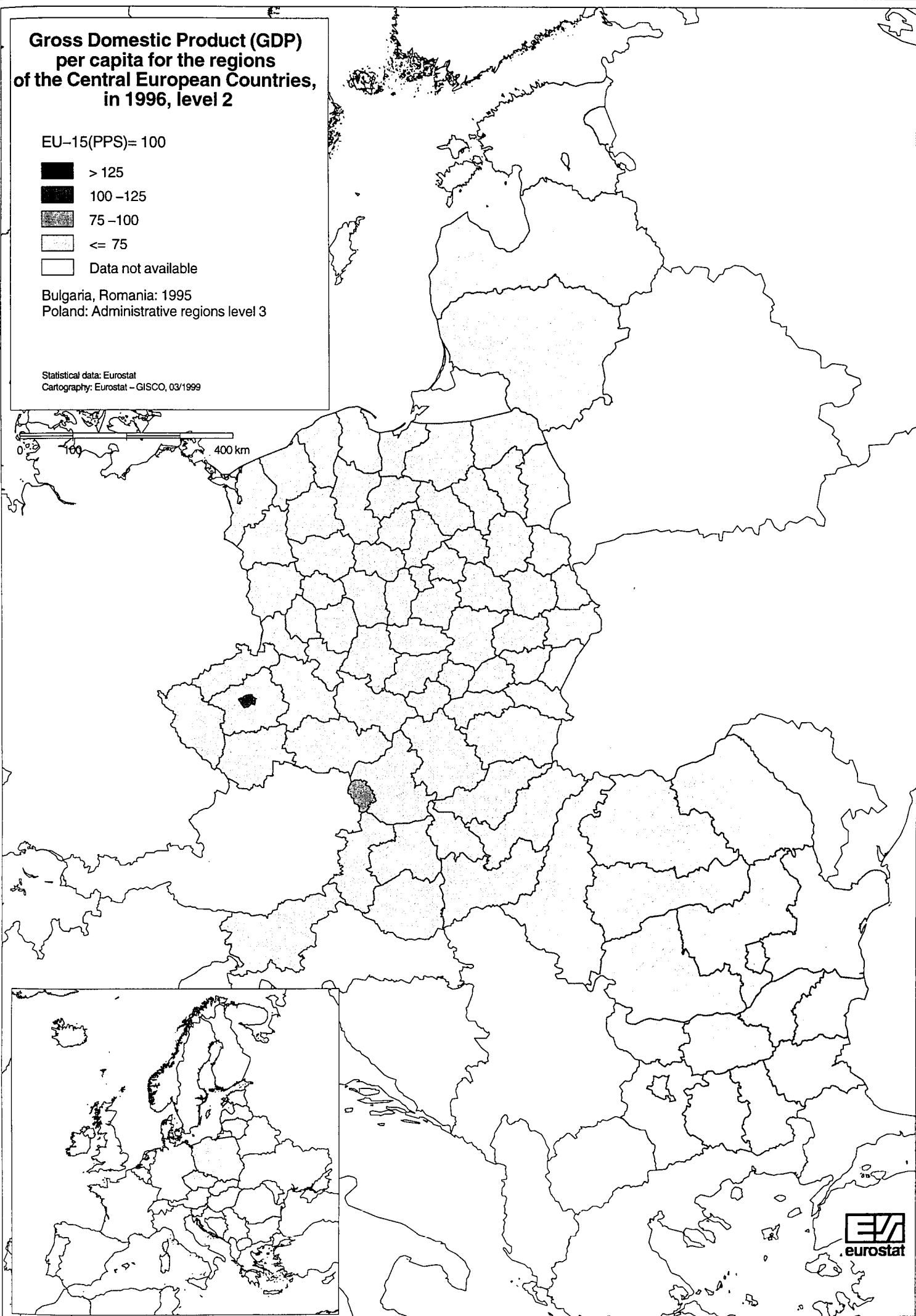
# **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for the regions of the Central European Countries, in 1996, level 2**

EU-15(PPS)= 100

-  > 125
-  100 -125
-  75 -100
-  <= 75
-  Data not available






Bulgaria, Romania: 1995  
Poland: Administrative regions level 3

Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 03/1999



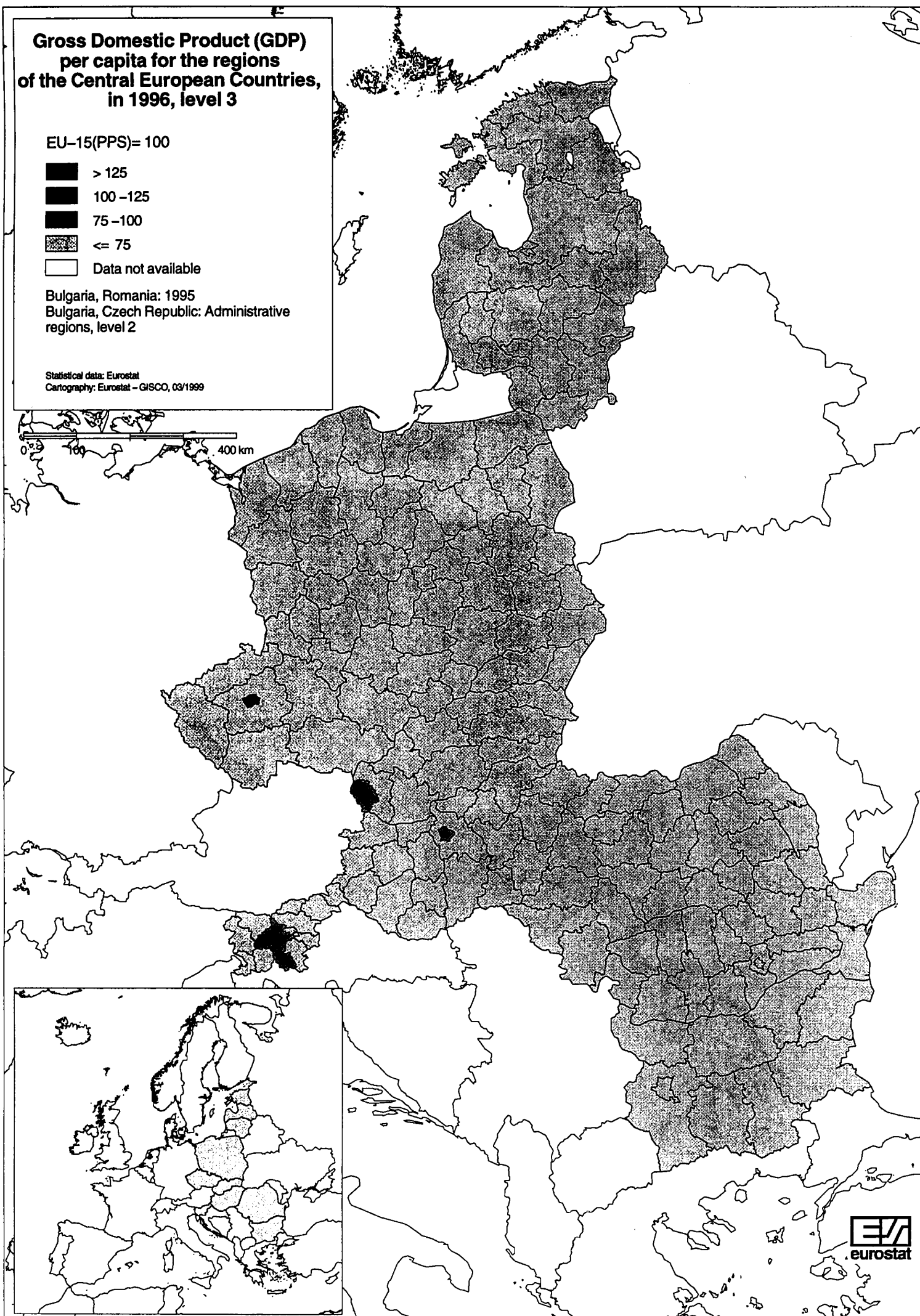
**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  
per capita for the regions  
of the Central European Countries,  
in 1996, level 3**

EU-15(PPS)= 100

-  > 125
-  100 – 125
-  75 – 100
-  ≤ 75
-  Data not available

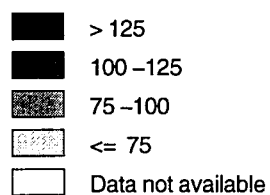
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Bulgaria, Czech Republic: Administrative  
regions, level 2

Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/1999



# **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for the regions of the European Union and the Central European Countries, in 1996, level 2**

EU-15(PPS)= 100



European Union NUTS regions,  
latest version 1999

DOM regions: 1994

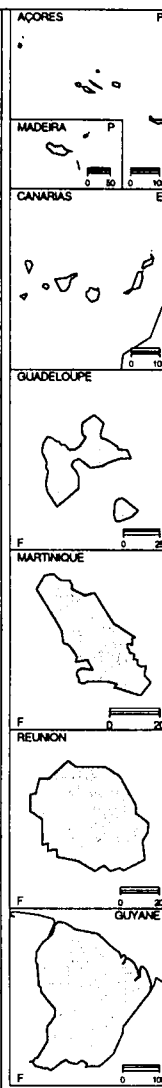
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Poland: Administrative regions level 3

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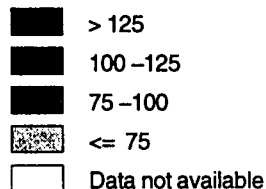
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 03/1999

0 150 750 km



# **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for the regions of the European Union and the Central European Countries, in 1996, level 2**

EU-20(PPS)= 100



European Union NUTS regions,  
latest version 1999

DOM regions: 1994

Bulgaria, Romania: 1995

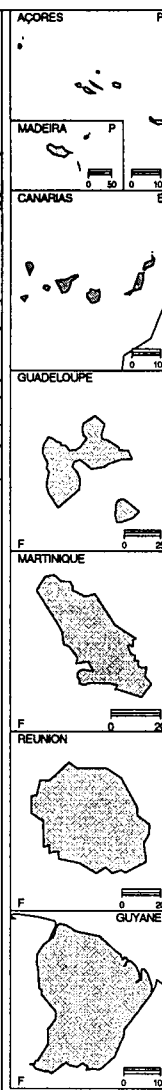
Poland: Administrative regions level 3

EU-20: EU-15 plus Czech Republic, Estonia,  
Hungary, Poland and Slovenia

Statistical data: Eurostat

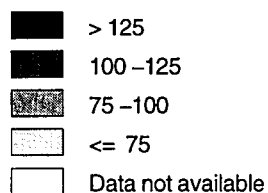
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 03/1999

0 150 750 km



# Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for the regions of the European Union and the Central European Countries, in 1996, level 2

EU-25(PPS)= 100



European Union NUTS regions,  
latest version 1999

DOM regions: 1994

Bulgaria, Romania: 1995

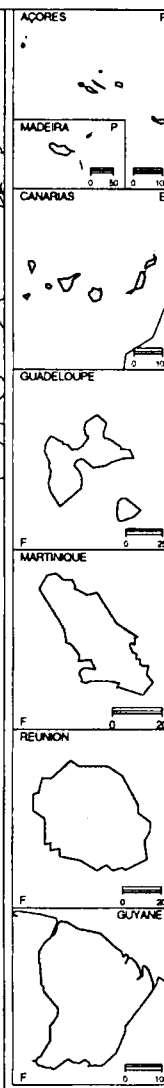
Poland: Administrative regions level 3

EU-25: EU-15 plus Central European Countries

Statistical data: Eurostat

Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/1999

0 150 750 km







European Commission

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